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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1991 - 1992 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1993

PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

PART VI. OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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5.0 OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

General

5.0.1 The most noteworthy event during the period under review was the change of régime in Kabul which has already encouraged many refugees to return to Afghanistan from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

5.0.2 UNHCR's assistance operation continued in northern Iraq, following the successful completion of the shelter winterization programme.

5.0.3 The arrival of new refugees from Mali and Somalia in Mauritania and Yemen respectively, coupled with the limited resources and implementing capacity of these countries, presented UNHCR with emergency situations which also deserve special mention.

5.0.4 These major activities are described in detail in the following paragraphs.

Cyprus

5.0.5 The programme of humanitarian assistance to displaced and needy persons in Cyprus continues. Assistance activities focus entirely on bi-communal projects in such sectors as sanitation, urban housing, rehabilitation, emergency medical care, environment, forestry, pest control, physiotherapy, neurology and genetics, transplant technology and architectural conservation.

Islamic Republic of Iran

5.0.6 The year 1991 was marked by the influx of over 1.2 million refugees from Iraq following the Persian Gulf conflict and the equally massive voluntary repatriation of the vast majority to Iraqi Kurdestan. At the end of April 1992, only 45,000 persons from this group, together with 44,000 Iraqis from previous influxes, remained in settlements in the western provinces of the country. UNHCR constructed four winterized camps to accommodate some 18,000 refugees in the West Azarbaijan, Kurdestan and Bakhtaran provinces. Although they are now partly unoccupied, they are maintained in an operational condition.

5.0.7 Emergency activities which were carried out during 1991 have been consolidated and incorporated into the 1992 Annual Programme. As a result, the level of assistance originally foreseen for Iraqi refugees under the Annual Programme has been reduced in favour of the Afghan refugees in the eastern provinces.

5.0.8 With the increased prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees, assistance activities for 1992 have been revised to meet the needs for repatriation. In this connection, attempts have been made to strengthen

the logistics network for warehousing and transport of goods and materials. Special provision has been made to promote income-generating and skills-development activities among refugees as part of the South Khorasan Rangeland Rehabilitation and Refugee Income-Generation Project, a joint effort by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNHCR and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.9 UNHCR has opened a Sub-Office in Mashad and has received permission to open other field offices when required. This will allow more efficient planning and monitoring of the present programme as well as of repatriation activities.

Kuwait

5.0.10 Of the various categories of persons of concern to UNHCR in Kuwait, the first are those of Iraqi nationality or origin, who were normally resident in Kuwait and who are unwilling to return to Iraq. Current estimates of the number of Iraqi nationals in Kuwait range up to 20,000, and in addition there are up to 80,000 so-called "Bidoons" who, according to the Kuwaiti authorities, are of Iraqi origin but whose nationality is not yet clarified. UNHCR is assisting the Kuwaiti authorities to clarify the situation of "Bidoons".

5.0.11 Counselling is also being provided to Palestinians in coordination with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near-East (UNRWA), which is not present in Kuwait but which advises Palestinians in the country to seek advice from the UNHCR office.

5.0.12 In May 1992, the Government communicated its acceptance of a UNHCR Chargé de Mission and support staff in Kuwait.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

5.0.13 The number of refugees coming from various African states into the country increased in the latter part of 1991. A sudden influx of some 400 Somali refugees from Saudi Arabia occurred in October/November 1991, necessitating an urgent response for vulnerable cases. With the help and cooperation of the Libyan authorities, UNDP and donor embassies, the basic needs of this group were met. A significant number of the refugees in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have expressed a desire to return to their countries, especially Ethiopia and Somalia. While repatriation to Ethiopia has already commenced, the prevailing situation in Somalia has not yet permitted the repatriation of Somali refugees.

Mauritania

5.0.14 In Mauritania, the influx of refugees from Mali continued during the latter part of 1991 with the assisted caseload now at approximately 5,600 families. A census undertaken by UNHCR in conjunction with its Mauritanian Government counterpart, the Committee of Food Security, is now nearing completion. Due to the isolated location and harsh climate of the

three refugee sites in south eastern Mauritania at Bassikounou, Aghor and Neré, considerable efforts are being made to ensure the provision of basic needs. This has become all the more urgent with the onset of the dry season and scarcer water, and the spread of seasonal contagious diseases. Project activities are being undertaken by UNHCR in cooperation with its government counterpart, United Nations agencies (particularly WFP and UNICEF) as well as a number of NGOs including Médecins sans Frontières, Médecins du Monde and OXFAM. These activities focus on such needs as complete vaccination coverage, supplementary feeding programmes for the malnourished, expansion of wells in and around refugee camps, the provision of tents for shelter and the creation of buffer stocks of medicines and food, the latter aided by the dispatch and installation of pre-fabricated storage units in or near the camps. The existence of these buffer stocks on site will avoid undue shortages which could otherwise arise during the rainy season when the roads become impassable. Budget requirements for this programme in 1992 are estimated at $ 4.2 million of which $ 1.9 million have been obligated.

Pakistan

5.0.15 During 1991, despite an increasingly encouraging response to the Pilot Repatriation Project, the assistance programme for refugees continued to receive the most attention. During the year, discussions took place with the Government to redefine assistance policies and introduce a number of changes following developments in the refugee population. These involved the reduction in the food-ration scale, the retrenchment of Government administration and project staff, the consolidation or merger of service units, particularly in the health and education sectors, and a reduction of the estimated number of refugees in refugee villages in Baluchistan.

5.0.16 The World Bank/UNHCR income-generating project was extended into 1991 with a bridging period pending the start of Phase III in 1992.

5.0.17 During the winter months of 1991/1992, the number of Afghan refugees encashing their passbooks increased dramatically, compared to the same period one year earlier. This indicated that refugees had anticipated the political developments which subsequently materialized in April 1992. Since then, an impressive returnee flow has continued unabated and the UNHCR Office in Pakistan has been dealing mostly with the repatriation programme.

5.0.18 This massive repatriation has permitted the reduction of the 1992 Annual Programme and further adjustments will be made depending on the numbers repatriating.

Persian Gulf Emergency

5.0.19 Between May and December 1991, an assistance programme covering the temporary asylum and repatriation of some two million Iraqis was implemented by UNHCR. From October 1991 until January 1992, the final stages of a reintegration shelter programme were implemented. This operation covered the needs of some 62,000 returnee and internally displaced families who opted to reintegrate in their ancestral villages, rather than in areas provided for

them by the Government of Iraq under its resettlement policy. Over 1,500 villages in northern Iraq have been repopulated as a result of efforts by UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during this period.

5.0.20 From October 1991 to March 1992, UNHCR and NGO efforts in the health, water and sanitation sectors supported and concluded the emergency phase of the reintegration programme for refugees and displaced persons. These efforts have paved the way for the rehabilitation and development phases of the Humanitarian Plan of Action, which will be implemented through other United Nations agencies and NGOs. All UNHCR health, water and sanitation sectors have been handed over to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); all food distribution activities to the World Food Programme (WFP); and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has taken over the agricultural sector. UNHCR programme activity was phased out on 30 April 1992. A residual UNHCR presence will continue in order to monitor repatriation from Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.21 There remains a small residual caseload in the following countries as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict and the events of March 1991: Turkey (10,000), the Syrian Arab Republic (5,000), Kuwait (20,000), Saudi Arabia (35,000) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (45,000). The momentum created as a result of repatriation and assistance to the internally displaced in northern Iraq has also resulted in the return of some pre-1991 refugees from countries neighbouring Iraq. Others are expected to return in the near future.

5.0.22 A new Memorandum of Understanding covering the period 1 July to 31 December 1992 is at present under negotiation between the Government of Iraq and the Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). Further funding for UNHCR assistance activities under the Humanitarian Plan of Action will not be required. It will be necessary, however, to maintain a residual presence of UNHCR staff in northern and southern Iraq to monitor returns from Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Further details on this programme are provided in the section entitled "Plan of Action related to the Gulf Crisis".

Repatriation to Afghanistan

5.0.23 The Secretary-General's peace plan for Afghanistan was vigorously pursued by his Personal Representative during the first quarter of 1992. Rapid military and political developments all over Afghanistan led to an increase of the number of refugees repatriating voluntarily.

5.0.24 Some 71,076 persons returned from Pakistan during the first quarter of 1992 after benefiting from the cash grant programme implemented by UNHCR. Subsequent political developments in Afghanistan, combined with improved weather conditions and the end of Ramadan, led to a dramatic increase in voluntary repatriation from Pakistan in April and May. UNHCR's monitoring teams reported that approximately 10,000 persons crossed into Afghanistan from Pakistan per day during the last weeks of July, by which time the total for 1992 had reached over 700,000 persons.

5.0.25 The voluntary repatriation movement from the Islamic Republic of Iran has also started. It is estimated that by June 1992, approximately 1,000 persons per day were crossing into Afghanistan. Government statistics show that by the end of July 1992, over 150,000 persons had returned to Afghanistan. In order to monitor the repatriation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR's field presence has been strengthened. As in the case of Pakistan and subject to funding, returnees will also receive some wheat and a tarpaulin for temporary shelter as well as a cash grant. Further details on this programme are provided in this chapter under "Afghanistan Repatriation".

5.0.26 The rapidly changing situation in Afghanistan made it necessary for the Secretary-General to issue an appeal to the international community on 5 June 1992 to cover initial repatriation and reintegration needs. The requirements until the end of 1992 are approximately $ 180 million for the United Nations inter-agency programme, of which $ 52.8 million are required by UNHCR to cover repatriation-related costs for one million persons returning from Pakistan and Iran before the end of 1992.

5.0.27 The large-scale repatriation which commenced in April 1992, has made it an urgent priority for UNHCR to expand its field presence in Afghanistan. To cover the main areas of expected return and transit points, UNHCR is in the process of establishing a presence in eight field locations. In addition to its traditional protection and operational role during actual movement of returnees, UNHCR's presence at provincial level is intended to ensure identification and priority-setting of community needs to develop programmes of immediate reintegration assistance to communities affected by large-scale returns of refugees. The Office will also alert other agencies to new or unmet emergency or rehabilitation needs and make use of the capacity to intervene directly where immediate needs cannot be met by other agencies.

5.0.28 Expenditure from the Afghan Repatriation Trust Fund during 1991 totalled $ 9,532,000. Total requirements for 1992 are estimated at $ 62.3 million. This includes the UNHCR component of $ 52.8 million under the Appeal by the Secretary-General of 5 June 1992. This target may need to be revised if the number of returnees availing themselves of UNHCR assistance proves higher than initially estimated. It is not possible to estimate requirements for 1993 at this time. Consequently, a provisional amount of $ 53.6 million has been requested.

Saudi Arabia

5.0.29 At the end of January 1992, UNHCR was granted official recognition by the Government and soon after established field offices in the two Iraqi refugee camps as well as an office of the Chargé de Mission in Riyadh. A year after the end of the Persian Gulf conflict, with 35,000 Iraqi refugees still in these camps, UNHCR began large-scale resettlement operations as the only possible early durable solution for many of the refugees. In March 1992, the first group of 300 refugees was resettled within the region, with another 1,250 persons resettled in April. In cooperation with several resettlement countries, a UNHCR mission went to Saudi Arabia in May 1992 and identified a further 1,800 cases for immediate processing for resettlement outside the region.

Western Sahara Repatriation

5.0.30 Within the parameters of the United Nations peace plan, UNHCR has made its preparations for the repatriation operation. Funding for the start of operation has reached some $ 19.2 million in pledges, of which more than $ 11 million have been contributed, against total requirements which remain at $ 34.5 million. Should operational requirements change as a result of continuing negotiations through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNHCR will modify its planning and budgeting, and advise donors of any changes in total needs.

5.0.31 In view of the delay in the calendar for the referendum, a recent assessment of the needs of Western Saharan refugees in Algeria has been conducted. This assessment covered the sectors of health/nutrition, shelter, transport and education. Budget requirements for 1992 for this programme amount to $ 3.5 million of which $ 2.4 million have been obligated, while estimates for 1993 amount to $ 1.13 million.

Yemen

5.0.32 From December 1991 to June 1992, the number of refugees, mostly of Somali origin, hosted by the Republic of Yemen increased from 18,000 to 28,000, all in the Aden area. In addition to this larger caseload, UNHCR has been assisting for several years some 2,000 urban refugees of different nationalities and 1,500 Eritreans living in El Khaukha. Those two programmes will be continued in 1992 and 1993.

5.0.33 To meet the emergency situation resulting from the influx of refugees from Somalia, UNHCR initiated an assistance operation under which a camp was constructed in the suburbs of Aden and 1,200 tents, two ambulances and various non-food items were provided. UNHCR also organized emergency medical assistance in cooperation with MSF.

Expenditure and allocations

5.0.34 UNHCR obligations in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East in 1991 totalled $ 287.3 million of which $ 53.7 million was made available from General Programmes and $ 233.6 from Special Programmes. The revised 1992 estimates are $ 193.4 million, of which $ 54.8 million from General Programmes and $ 138.6 million from Special Programmes. The proposed 1993 General Programmes requirements amount to $ 48.7 million. Further details are provided in Summary Table 2 of document A/AC./96/798.

REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

5.0.35 The following paragraphs describe activities under the Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf crisis and the Afghanistan repatriation.

Plan of Action Relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis

5.0.36 In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf conflict, large-scale disturbances and uprisings took place in northern and southern Iraq. These insurrections were rapidly crushed, however, and led to a dramatic exodus to Turkey and the Turkish-Iraqi border as well as to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Between 1 May and 31 December 1991, some 1.8 million refugees had returned voluntarily from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey.

Consolidated appeal for urgent humanitarian action

5.0.37 To respond to the massive and rapidly changing humanitarian needs in the region, a further consolidated appeal (incorporating the previous April 1991 appeals) was issued on 15 May 1991 in support of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran Border Areas (the Programme). Under the Programme, activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and northern Iraq were to be coordinated by UNHCR.

5.0.38 The UNHCR components of the Programme focused on the following: emergency assistance to refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran and at the Turkey/Iraq border and support to voluntary repatriation for the period May-August 1991 (Funding (May-August 1991): $ 191.7 million) and emergency assistance to Iranian refugees in Iraq (Funding $ 3 million).

5.0.39 This appeal received the generous support of the international community and the United Nations agencies were thus in a position to complement and support the activities of the host countries to which the refugees had fled.

5.0.40 One major problem, already foreshadowed in the Appeal, was how to plan for a caseload that was constantly on the move. Hence, for example, the number of refugees in need of winter shelter in the Islamic Republic of Iran had to be revised continuously downwards because of the higher than expected rate of return. Winter camps were nevertheless set up in the three western provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a capacity of over 60,000 people.

5.0.41 The programme in favour of returnees and displaced persons in Iraq was tailored to respond to their special needs. A three-pronged approach was adopted. The first consisted of a set of emergency investments aimed at improving conditions in locations where returnees and internally displaced went to live temporarily, often in dense concentrations. The second type of investment benefited those who returned to their place of permanent residence, either in towns or especially the sites of their ancestral villages. Since these had largely been destroyed and were mostly situated at high altitudes, a massive emergency shelter programme was launched to cover the needs of this caseload of over 500,000 before the onset of the 1991-1992 winter season. The third element of the programme was a response to the continuing instability in the region and the resulting displacements of population; contingency stocks of food and medicines to support some 500,000 persons for a period of two weeks were set up, with particular emphasis on the high-altitude areas along the borders.

5.0.42 From October 1991 through January 1992, a shelter programme was finalized covering the needs of some 62,000 returnee and internally displaced families who preferred to settle in their original places of origin. As a result of UNHCR and NGO efforts, over 1,500 villages were brought back to life in northern Iraq, from among the 4,000 villages which had been destroyed between 1975 and 1988. In addition to providing shelter, health facilities had to be rehabilitated on an emergency basis. Training of local staff was also undertaken in various sectors such as health, water and sanitation.

Remaining caseloads

5.0.43 As a result of the exodus from Iraq in March 1991, there remains a small residual caseload in Turkey (10,000), Syria (5,000), Jordan (mostly individual cases), Kuwait (20,000), Saudi Arabia (36,000) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (45,000). Of those in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 15,000 are expected to repatriate in 1992, while the repatriation of the remaining 30,000 to southern Iraq may take longer. Of those in Turkey, 5,000 are likely to be resettled, while the remainder are expected to repatriate this year. Resettlement is also expected for the 5,000 remaining in the Syrian Arab Republic. As regards those in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, repatriation presents a number of difficulties because of the categories involved. It has only been possible to repatriate a small proportion. Negotiations with the Government of Iraq may result in the repatriation of further groups. Resettlement is an option for others. Integration in the countries of asylum may prove to be the only solution for the remainder. Programmes to cover the needs of these refugees will continue until the end of 1992. If still required, these programmes will be incorporated into UNHCR's 1993 programme.

5.0.44 The momentum created as a result of repatriation and assistance to the internally displaced in northern Iraq has also resulted in the return or anticipated return of the pre-1991 caseloads in countries neighbouring Iraq. Of the pre-1991 population in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 75,000 Iraqis have already repatriated and the majority of the remaining 25,000 are expected to do so in 1992. The 28,000 pre-1991 population in Turkey are currently in the process of repatriating.

UNHCR phase-out in northern Iraq

5.0.45 Most of UNHCR's activities in northern Iraq have now been handed over to other United Nations agencies. To facilitate this handover, UNHCR staff, equipment and facilities have also been transferred to these agencies. Contingency stocks have been built up in Turkey to be able to respond should events in northern Iraq require emergency intervention. A residual UNHCR presence will be kept to monitor repatriation from Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.46 Northern Iraq now requires reconstruction and development efforts, to be addressed by the Government of Iraq and local administrations supported by competent international organizations, such as UNDP. Beyond emergency assistance, the Humanitarian Plan of Action also envisages projects with an emphasis on rehabilitation, especially in the agricultural sector.

Memorandum of Understanding

5.0.47 A new Memorandum of Understanding covering the period 1 July to 31 December 1992 is presently being negotiated between the Government of Iraq and the Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The situation in northern Iraq remains volatile. A negotiated internal settlement between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdish leadership does not appear imminent. The situation is compounded by continuing Government restrictions on the movement of essential supplies to the three northern governorates. Salaries and cash for the normal operation of municipal and provincial services have not been paid since October 1991. In many instances, the enforcement of the restrictions has been tightened.

Islamic Republic of Iran

5.0.48 During the conflict in the Persian Gulf, some 1.3 million refugees from Iraq received asylum in five provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Up to 30 April 1991, UNHCR expenditure for this group amounted to $ 43.5 million, mainly to purchase and transport much needed emergency shelter material, domestic items such as blankets, medicine, high-protein food and emergency sanitation and water distribution equipment. With returns to Iraq, the number of Iraqi refugees diminshed rapidly. Nevertheless, winter camps had to be set up for some 60,000 people in the three western provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. By 31 December 1991, the number of Iraqi refugees from the 1991 influx stood at 50,000. They currently number 45,000. There are, in addition, some 25,000 Iraqis from the pre-1991 exodus currently in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.49 Assistance activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as repatriation of the caseload of Iranians in Iraq are covered under both the Humanitarian Plan of Action and UNHCR's Annual Programme. The repatriation of Iranians in Iraq, mostly of Kurdish origin, continues after a temporary halt requested by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran due to difficulties in absorbing the returnees.

Funding situation

5.0.50 While UNHCR's estimated requirements under the Humanitarian Plan of Action stand at $ 254,600,000, over $ 245,000,000 had been pledged or received by the end of June 1991. The present level of contributions should enable UNHCR to complete all the activities planned in the countries of the region through the end of 1992.

Project Personnel Expenditure and related costs

5.0.51 To complement UNHCR's operational activities within the parameters of the 1991 revised Humanitarian Plan of Action, support staff and general operating expenses were provided in Jordan, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran for the duration of 1991. In Cyprus, although the logistics operation in Limassol was phased out at mid-year, a minimum of locally recruited personnel were retained up to the end of the year as part of the contingency planning for the region. Project

personnel and related costs were also provided in Dubai, where a procurement office was established up to the end of 1991 to accelerate procurement of the equipment and vehicles urgently required for the implementation of the Humanitarian Programme in the region. Following the influx of a significant number of asylum-seekers in Saudi Arabia due to the Persian Gulf conflict, two camps were established in Rafha and Artawiyah in 1991. At the request of the Government, UNHCR professional staff were deployed to Saudi Arabia to ensure the protection of asylum-seekers and identify durable solutions. To this end, provision was made for staff costs and general operating expenses in order to monitor the camps as well as to meet the needs of the urban caseload by reinforcing the existing UNHCR presence based at the UNDP premises in Riyadh.

5.0.52 Within the context of the 1992 revised Plan of Action covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1992, administrative support including staff costs was maintained in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.53 PPE estimates incorporating the above also include the extension of eight established posts in Jordan. Two General Service posts have also been created and one General Service post discontinued in Jordan effective June 1992.

5.0.54 In May 1992, the Government formally agreed to the creation of a UNHCR Office in Kuwait. Subsequently, an official UNHCR Branch Office was established, and a staffing component consisting of two Professional officers and six General Service support staff will be created effective October 1992 through December 1993 with a change of funding to General Programmes from 1993. In the interim, the present arrangement of deploying officers to Kuwait on mission status and recruiting temporary assistance locally will be maintained.

5.0.55 Following formal recognition of UNHCR's presence in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an official Branch Office was also established in Riyadh with Field Offices in Rafha and Artawiyah. In addition to the Professional post funded from General Programmes which was redeployed to Riyadh from the Regional Office in Cairo as of July 1992, one Professional and one General Service post previously established under Gulf funds for regional activities have also been redeployed to Riyadh from Cairo. To complement this staffing, the following posts have been created from 1 June 1992 through 31 December 1993 with a change of funding to General Programmes foreseen from January 1993: at the Branch Office Riyadh, one Professional, one National Officer and four General Service posts with a staffing component of two Professional and two General Service posts also provided at both Field Offices.

5.0.56 Until August 1992, UNHCR activities in the Syrian Arab Republic were monitored through the Regional Office in Cairo with one Protection Officer assigned to the Liaison Office in Damascus and support staff recruited locally as temporary assistance. However, in February 1992, the Syrian Arab Republic formally agreed to the establishment of a UNHCR Branch Office in Damascus. Therefore, the present interim staffing arrangement will be regularized as follows: one Professional post funded from General Programmes will be redeployed from the Cairo Regional Office to Damascus effective September 1992, while the post of Protection Officer in Damascus appearing on

the Regional Office's staffing table under Gulf funding will simultaneously be abolished. In addition, one Professional and two General Service posts were created from June 1992 through June 1993 at the El Hol Field Office and four General Service posts will be created at the Branch Office Damascus from October 1992 to December 1993. All of the newly created posts will reflect a change of funding to General Programmes from 1993.

5.0.57 In the Islamic Republic of Iran, staff costs and general operating expenses will be provided from June through 31 December 1992, with the creation of one Professional and six General Service posts in Teheran, one Professional and three General Service posts in Ahwaz and one Professional and six General Service posts in Kermanshah.

5.0.58 For Iraq, two Professional posts will be abolished in 1992 and one Professional and six General Service posts were extended up to 31 December 1993. In addition, one Professional post was extended to June 1993 and posts for one Professional and four General Service staff were created from June 1992 through 31 December 1993. From January 1993, all posts at the OCM Baghdad will be subject to a change of funding to General Programmes.

5.0.59 At the field location in northern Iraq, one Professional and one General Service post were created from June 1992 to June 1993, along with one General Service post at Basrah in southern Iraq.

Afghanistan Repatriation

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.0.60 The peace process made significant progress in 1991, following the Secretary-General's statement of 20 May 1991 providing the framework for a political settlement in Afghanistan. In mid-March 1992, President Najibullah stepped down and a new Government took power in April 1992. The transfer of power to the new Government has created the potential for further mass repatriation from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.61 It is estimated that at least 200,000 persons returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan in 1991, while the number of returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran is estimated at approximately 30,000. Large numbers of refugees started moving back to Afghanistan during the first quarter of 1992 and the rate of return increased to unprecedented proportions after April. An additional 250,000 persons have returned during the first five months of 1992. Thus, to date, despite continuing civil strife in some parts of the country, approximately half a million refugees have returned to Afghanistan, some of them temporarily to prepare for the eventual return of their families. The significant increase in voluntary repatriation from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran during the months of April and May 1992 raised expectations that the total number of repatriants could reach one million by the end of this year. At the end of July, more than 600,000 persons had already benefited from the ration card encashment programme and had returned to Afghanistan. It is now expected that the one million mark will already be reached in August.

5.0.62 The establishment of two Tripartite Commissions for the purpose of facilitating voluntary repatriation and advising the contracting parties on measures to promote it, is being discussed between UNHCR and the Governments of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

5.0.63 While this return movement gathers momentum, both in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, some refugees have already integrated in the local society through economic and/or ethnic ties. This is particularly noticeable among Afghans living in large urban centres in both countries.

Summary of 1991 activities

5.0.64 In 1991, UNHCR's activities focused on protection monitoring and assistance to refugees. Total expenditure amounted to $ 9,532,000.

Protection monitoring

5.0.65 Monitoring of voluntary repatriation from Pakistan was carried out by UNHCR field monitors (international, local and Afghan) at the point of departure in the refugee villages, en route, at border crossing points and inside Afghanistan. Monitoring activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran were, however, more restricted due to limited UNHCR presence in the border areas. The experience of UNHCR field monitors was that excessive levies and physical harassment could generally be curbed by a regular UNHCR presence. UNHCR's expenditure on protection monitoring consisted mainly of staff and operational costs. An amount of $ 774,500 was obligated in 1991 for this purpose.

Assistance to returnees

5.0.66 The Pilot Repatriation Project established on 1 July 1990 was continued throughout 1991. By 31 December 1991, 45,950 families had encashed their ration pass books in exchange for PRs 3,300 (approximately $ 130) and 300 kg of wheat provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). Monitoring activities established a close correlation between encashment and actual return to Afghanistan. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of the families encashing ration books in the North West Frontier Province in 1991 actually returned to Afghanistan during the same year. An amount of $ 3,946,500 was obligated for this activity in 1991. Interest in the encashment programme accelerated in early 1992 as a result of political developments in Afghanistan. UNHCR Pakistan also occasionally facilitated the voluntary repatriation of groups wishing to return to a particular village/area by providing transport to and initial assistance at their destination. By 10 June 1992, a total of 95,645 families representing 510,147 persons had benefited from the programme.

5.0.67 UNHCR's activities inside Afghanistan were severely restricted in 1991 due to the unstable security situation in most parts of the country. Nevertheless, UNHCR provided assistance to most of the returnees transiting the Peace Guest Houses established by the Government of Afghanistan. UNHCR provided funding to upgrade some of the transit facilities in Kabul,

Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Islam Qala and Jalalabad. In cooperation with WFP, a basic food package was handed out directly to the repatriants. A total of 60,818 persons were assisted with this food basket. Of these, 39,048 were returning from Pakistan and 21,770 from the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some 36,545 repatriants requiring transport were also assisted by UNHCR to reach their home areas. A total of $ 1,040,000 was obligated for these activities.

5.0.68 Other programmes aimed at improving living conditions in Afghanistan were implemented through the Coordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA). Specialized United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF, were responsible for specific assistance sectors.

5.0.69 For 1991, the expenses for the administrative support costs amounted to $ 3,778,000.

1992 Activities

5.0.70 The Secretary-General's appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan for the period June-December 1992 shows total funding requirements for the various United Nations agencies of $ 179.7 million of which UNHCR requires $ 52.8 million. The components of this amount are as follows:

	UNHCR Requirements (in millions US$)
- Protection monitoring	2.2
- Direct assistance for 1 million returnees (transit facilities, repatriation grant, transport, tarpaulins)	25.0
- Transportation within Afghanistan	5.0
- Assistance to returnee communities	12.0
- Programme support and administration	8.6
Total	52.8

Altogether, UNHCR's funding requirements for 1992 are $ 62.3 million of which $ 8.9 million was obligated during the first five months of 1992.

5.0.71 While other United Nations agencies will be responsible for rehabilitation and development aid, UNHCR will pursue the following activities:

- protection monitoring and data collection;
- needs assessment in communities with large number of returnees to alert United Nations agencies NGOs of assistance programmes required;
- direct implementation of Quick Impact Projects, preferably in cooperation with WFP and other agencies;
- provision of limited transport assistance, in conjunction with the IOM.

5.0.72 The increased allocation for protection monitoring in 1992, as compared to 1991, will be utilized for the deployment of additional monitoring staff inside Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Norwegian Refugee Council has made ten staff members available to UNHCR for this monitoring exercise.

5.0.73 Direct assistance to returning refugees from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be provided in the following manner. Refugees in Pakistan will continue to benefit from the current encashment programme. Returnee families will, in addition to cash and food, be given a tarpaulin/plastic sheet for temporary shelter. Returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran will benefit from a similar package of assistance. Returnees reaching assembly or border-crossing points in Eastern Iran will be provided by UNHCR with a cash grant. Each family will also receive a tarpaulin from UNHCR and WFP will provide 50 kg of wheat. UNHCR will assist the Iranian authorities to upgrade the facilities at assembly/border crossing points.

5.0.74 Returnees requiring assistance for onward travel in Afghanistan will be offered transport from selected provincial centres inside Afghanistan. The management of this transport will be handled by IOM on behalf of UNHCR.

5.0.75 Assistance by the United Nations in Afghanistan will be based on need, not on previous status or location and will be community-based rather than individual in character. United Nations agencies will have primary responsibility for the provision of reintegration and rehabilitation assistance according to their mandate; WFP (food assistance), FAO (agriculture), UNOCA (mine clearance), UNDP (rehabilitation of infrastructure), UNICEF/WHO/UNDP (health, water supply and environmental sanitation) and UNESCO (education). UNHCR staff will alert other agencies to emergency or rehabilitation needs in places to which refugees are returning in large numbers.

5.0.76 UNHCR will expand its field presence in Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the demands of mass repatriation. International staff have been deployed in Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Mazar-i-Sharif. A presence in other areas such as Gardez, Pul-e-Khumri, Lashkargah and Bamiyan will depend on returnee movements and the availability of funds. UNHCR has opened a Sub-Office in Mashad, Eastern Iran, and is monitoring border crossing points in the two Iranian provinces bordering Afghanistan. A presence in other parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be established as needed.

Conclusion

5.0.77 It is envisaged that UNHCR's involvement in the repatriation operation will go beyond 1993. However, more concrete planning will only be possible as the situation develops.

5.0.78 In view of the rapidly evolving situation, the High Commissioner intends to issue a note for the forty-third session of the Executive Committee, providing an update on the repatriation programme.

5.1 ALGERIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.1.1 The refugee population in Algeria continued to consist of two major groups, namely the Western Saharans, who have been residing in the Tindouf area since 1975, and urban refugees from various countries. The first group was estimated by the Algerian authorities to number about 165,000 persons clustered together in four centres established when they first arrived. UNHCR is assisting the vulnerable persons amongst them, most of whom are women, children and the elderly.

5.1.2 The majority of the approximately 5,000 urban refugees are persons from the Middle East (mainly Palestinians), but there are also refugees from other African countries and some elderly Europeans.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.1.3 The UNHCR assistance programme for the vulnerable Western Saharans continues to meet their basic needs, with particular emphasis on health and nutrition, transport and logistics, domestic needs as well as income-generating activities and education. Programmes in the sectors of health and nutrition, income-generating activities and education aim particularly at the needs of the women and children. The health and nutrition sector has included the purchase of supplementary food items such as infant milk powder, yeast and cheese, as well as items for the health programme such as medicines, vaccines and vitamins. Income-generating programmes, including tent-making, carpet weaving and the manufacturing of clothing and foot-wear, continue to be supported. In the field of education, programmes include the payment of fees for the training of Western Saharans for future employment as high- and mid-level supervisors to run vocational training centres and programmes. Furthermore, assistance has been provided from the Education Account (under Special Programmes) to refugee students of African origin in order to supplement scholarships granted to them by the Algerian authorities.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.1.4 The main priorities for 1993 are to continue to meet the basic needs of the vulnerable groups among the Western Saharan refugees as well as to maintain and refine preparations for the expected repatriation operation. Such preparations include establishing stocks of supplies and equipment and arrangements for transport and communications, including provision of transit facilities.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.1.5 The Algerian Red Crescent is responsible for the receipt of all assistance for the Western Saharans from the international community and the Algerian Government, and its dispatch and delivery by convoy to Tindouf.

Considerable progress has been made by the authorities regarding the receipt and unloading of cargo in the port of Algiers and its dispatch by the National Transport Society to the refugee sites. This progress has been facilitated by the use of the port of Arzew for most food donations. Further progress has also been achieved through the establishment and operation of a working group chaired by the UNHCR Branch Office with the participation of all the agencies which provide assistance to the refugees. This working group has contributed to the better coordination of activities and cooperative links between agencies.

5.1.6 The Western Saharan refugees are themselves involved in the distribution of aid at all levels. Implementation of assistance to urban refugees is carried out directly by the UNHCR Branch Office.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.1.7 The basic subsistence needs of the vulnerable refugees among the Western Saharans continued to be met under the UNHCR assistance programme in the areas of health and nutrition, transport and logistics, domestic needs, crop production, water and sanitation, education, and income-generation. The assistance programme for 1992 remains at the same level as the previous year with a particular focus on health and nutrition, education (including a sizeable vocational training component) and income-generation. The considerable inputs which continue to be provided by the Algerian Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) constitute an indispensable support to the programme. In view of the implications of the plan for voluntary repatriation and the establishment of a time-frame for its implementation, the allocation for 1993 has been reduced to $ 1.13 million. This budget has been calculated to cover the residual caseload after voluntary repatriation takes place in the latter part of 1992. If such repatriation is delayed, needs will have to be reassessed and any additional requirements met from the Programme Reserve.

5.1.8 In 1992, the appropriation for care and maintenance also covers assistance to urban refugees, while a durable solution is sought, amounting to $ 120,000. This amount is intended to cover food, shelter and health care. The same amount is proposed for 1993.

Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

5.1.9 As a result of fluctuations in the post adjustment multiplier, an upward revision in the local salary scales and exchange-rate variations, PSA obligations for 1991 exceeded the revised estimate.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.1.10 In 1991, some 33 students were provided with scholarships. Provision is made for 76 beneficiaries for 1992 and 1993.

Other Trust Funds

5.1.11 In 1991, in-kind contributions of food such as meat, cheese, sugar, tea and dried fruits totalling $ 634,276 in value were received through UNHCR for the Western Saharan refugees. Cash contributions up to an amout of $ 371,879 were also received mainly to cover the local transport of in-kind donations. Similar contributions are needed for both 1992 and 1993 in order to supplement the provision of 12,587 metric tonnes (mt) of basic items by the World Food Programme (WFP) at an estimated cost of $ 6.3 million. These needs and requirements are, of course, open to revision in the light of the established calendar for the repatriation programme.

Western Saharan Repatriation

5.1.12 UNHCR is sustaining its level of preparedness for this operation by maintaining a stock of equipment including vehicles, radios and computers. Voluntary funding for the programme under the Secretary-General's appeal has stabilized at $ 18 million. In addition, significant in-kind contributions have been pledged by some countries. Further fund raising is not required, unless basic operational assumptions are modified by the continuing negotiations.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ALGERIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
3,365.5	652.8	3,542.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Assistance to vulnerable groups of Sahrawis in the Tindouf area including immediate needs and self help projects. Supplementary assistance to individual refugees in urban areas	1,249.8
0.6 a/	-		RESETTLEMENT		
0.7 a/	-		VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
291.6	222.5	246.7	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	243.5
3,658.4	875.3	3,789.1	Sub-total (1)		1,493.3
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
31.5	29.5	27.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 65 university scholarships		27.0
1,006.2		676.1	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Extra-budgetary Food		
4,908.0		13,400.0	WESTERN SAHARA REPATRIATION		100.0
5,945.7	29.5	14,103.1	Sub-total (2)		127.0
9,604.1	904.8	17,892.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,620.3

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

5.2 CYPRUS

Country Overview

5.2.1 At the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, UNHCR has continued its role as coordinator of the United Nations Humanitarian Programme of Assistance for Cyprus, which has provided aid to persons uprooted and displaced within the island following the events of 1974. At the further request of the Government of Cyprus, contributions to this assistance are channelled through UNHCR's Special Programmes. The Cyprus Red Cross Society acts as UNHCR's principal implementing partner. Close collaboration is maintained with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), as well as with the Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General.

5.2.2 To improve the general living conditions of the displaced persons and the affected population, assistance under this programme during 1991 continued, while bi-communal activities, described below, which are designed to benefit all Cypriots, were also implemented. Health, education, vocational training and agriculture were the main sectors within which assistance was provided in 1991.

5.2.3 Despite some operational difficulties, substantial progress was made in promoting projects with a bi-communal character in the areas of sewerage, urban housing, rehabilitation, emergency medical care, environment and pest control, forestry, physiotherapy, neurology and genetics, transplant technology and architectural conservation. In 1993, as in 1992, the bi-communal activities will absorb all the allocation.

5.2.4 The situation in the area continued to lead persons to seek asylum in Cyprus or to go there in transit to other destinations, and a number of them contacted the UNHCR Office in Cyprus in this connection during 1991. Assistance was provided under General Programmes. While the Government of Cyprus continued to provide free medical care and education for children, UNHCR covered the cost of accommodation and subsistence for the very needy cases awaiting resettlement.

5.2.5 Whenever possible, assistance from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was sought, particularly on behalf of women and children. The increasing number of long-stayers, for whom the identification of durable solutions continued to be difficult, remained a source of concern to the Government and UNHCR. For 1992, an amount of $ 70,000 is proposed to cover the needs of some 45 individual cases and the same amount is foreseen for 1993.

Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

5.2.6 The 1992 revised PSA estimate for administrative support costs relating to the United Nations Humanitarian Programme of Assistance in Cyprus reflects an upward revision of local salary scales as well as provision for alterations to the new office premises at the United Nations protected area, with relocation effective 1 May 1992.

5.2.7 The 1993 initial PSA projection reflects a downward trend corresponding to standard operating expenses.

Special Programmes

5.2.8 UNHCR Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) in Cyprus in connection with the emergency in the Persian Gulf is reflected in the section 5.0, the Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes, under the Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CYPRUS

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
69.1	115.0	70.0		Supplementary assistance to some 45 asylum-seekers	70.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
4.8 a/	-				
73.9	115.0	70.0	Sub-total (1)		70.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN CYPRUS		
9,930.8	9,612.5	10,054.1	Multipurpose assistance		9,589.3
			Programme support and administration		
349.5	387.5	445.9	Operations		410.7
174.3			PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO GULF CRISIS		
10,454.6	10,000.0	10,500.0	Sub-total (2)		10,000.0
10,528.5	10,115.0	10,570.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		10,070.0

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

5.3 ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.3.1 At 31 December 1991, the refugee population in the Arab Republic of Egypt totalled 2,242, registered and assisted by UNHCR and located in urban areas, mainly in Cairo. This long-standing refugee population, comprising elderly refugees and stateless persons of various origins as well as new arrivals of Somali origin increased the assisted refugee population by approximately 13 per cent over the 1990 figure.

5.3.2 The Somali refugees now number 1,320, while the remaining caseload has remained stable and includes some 585 Ethiopians and Eritreans, with a further 337 from European, African or Middle Eastern countries.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.3.3 Due to the increase of the refugee caseload as a result of the sudden influx of Somalis, UNHCR had to focus on assistance to new arrivals and the destitute, as well as on emergency/security cases awaiting resettlement. Meanwhile, UNHCR continued to provide essential basic assistance to the elderly and other especially vulnerable refugees.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.3.4 The main objectives continue to be to assist refugees to become self-reliant within the context of Egyptian asylum policy, mainly by promoting the local integration of refugees who have been granted permanent asylum; facilitate resettlement for 40 eligible persons in 1992 and approximately the same number in 1993; and for certain cases, give priority to voluntary repatriation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.3.5 UNHCR is responsible for the implementation of the assistance programme, in cooperation with Government departments, other United Nations agencies and Caritas (Egypt), as its non-governmental organization (NGO) partner.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.3.6 A substantial increase in care and maintenance activities is needed for 1992 and 1993 in order to assist the most vulnerable cases among the Somali refugees, numbering approximately 900 persons.

5.3.7 UNHCR will provide subsistence and medical care to needy refugees, primary education to 230 Somali refugee children and secondary education to 237 others as well as the means for adult refugees to attain self-sufficiency through training. UNHCR will also provide temporary assistance in terms of food, local transport, medical care and subsistence allowances for newly-arrived asylum-seekers.

Local Settlement

5.3.8 Assistance is provided to 120 elderly stateless persons and refugees, mainly Armenians and Russians, as well as to 25 Somali refugees from among those having recently obtained asylum in Egypt.

5.3.9 Income-generating activities were initiated in 1991 for 20 refugees and are being continued in 1992 for 25 refugees, thereby providing professional training and tools.

Resettlement

5.3.10 UNHCR will assist with the resettlement of some 40 refugees in 1992 and in 1993, providing a subsistence allowance to each beneficiary as well as a health care grant to cover medical examinations for those due to leave for the United States of America (USA) or Canada.

Programme Support and Administration

5.3.11 As a result of an upward revision in the local salary scales and an increase in the post adjustment multiplier, Programme Support and Administration (PSA)/Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) obligations exceeded revised estimates in 1991.

5.3.12 Revised PSA/PPE estimates for 1992 reflect the extension of one Professional post in Cairo and the redeployment of two Professional posts to newly established Branch Offices within the region. Projections for 1993, calculated on this basis, also incorporate a change of funding from Special Programmes to General Programmes for one Professional post as well as a twelve-month extension of one General Service post.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.3.13 Scholarships for 62 refugee students at the post-secondary and university levels were provided in 1991. For the academic years 1992-1993 and 1993-1994, 45 students are expected.

Other Trust Funds

5.3.14 In 1991, contributions worth $ 10,000 from the Jinishian Memorial Program (USA) were received for aged and stateless Armenian refugees in Egypt.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN EGYPT

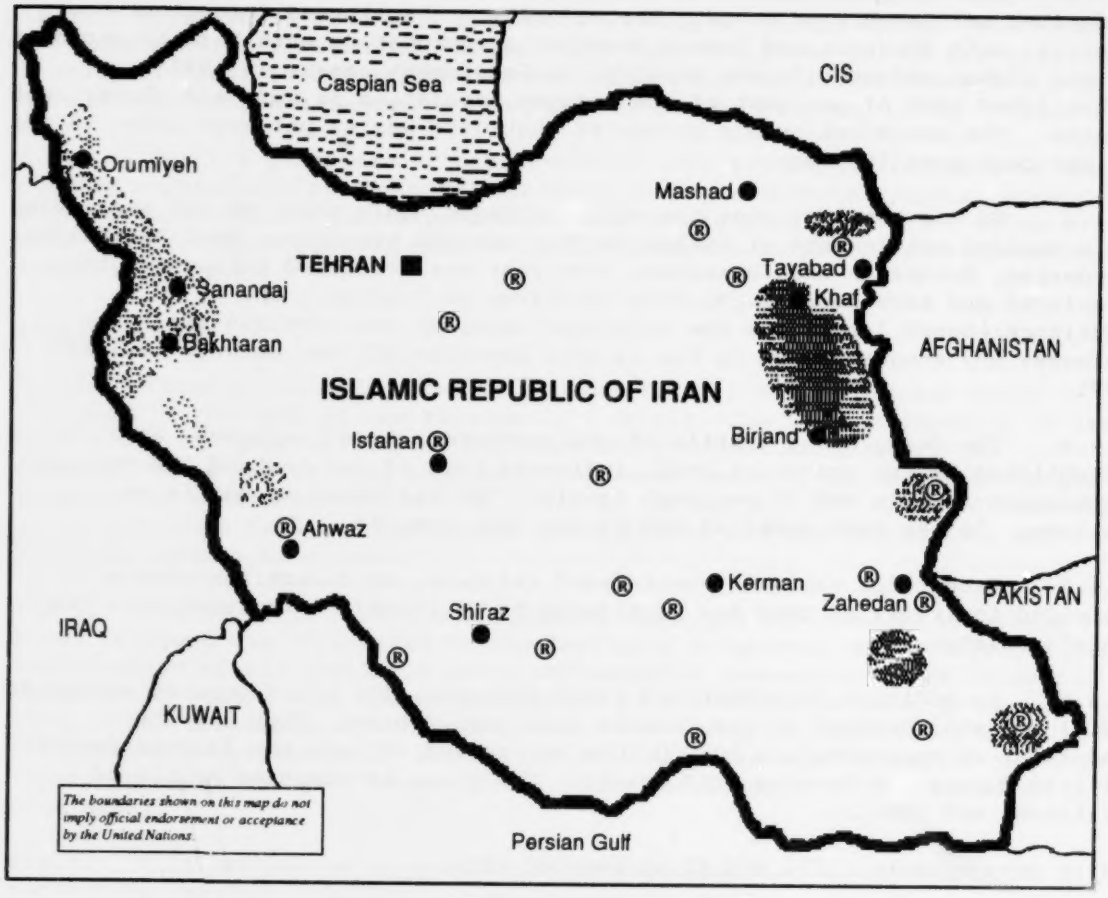
(in thousands of United States dollars)

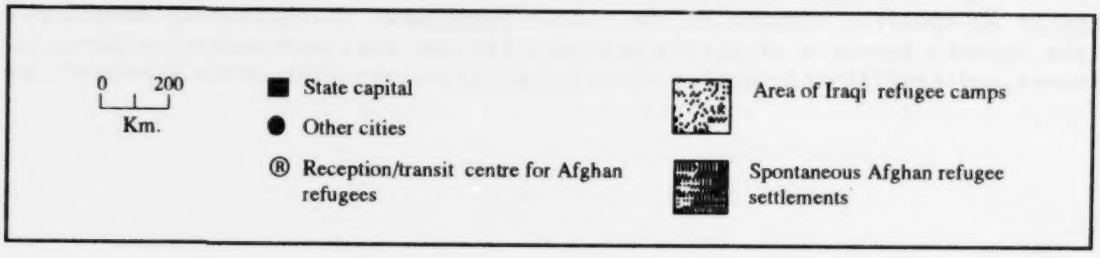
1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
75.3 a/	15.5	330.0		Supplementary assistance and medical aid for vulnerable cases among the Somali refugee caseload as well as to newly arrived refugees pending determination of eligibility	550.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
293.3 b/	298.1	302.7		Primary and secondary education for Somali refugee children and self help projects for the adults. Assistance and vocational training to stateless persons	267.7
			RESETTLEMENT		
40.1 c/	30.0	29.9		Temporary assistance, food, accomodation in-country transport to refugees pending resettlement or in transit	29.9
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
0.6 d/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
700.9	490.1	675.2		See Annexes I and II	636.2
1,110.2	833.7	1,337.8	Sub-total (1)		1,483.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
168.7	137.7	116.3	45 university scholarships		116.3
10.0	5.0		OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		15.4	Quarterly allowance for Armenia refugees		
			Programme support and administration		
71.9	30.0	50.0	Junior Professional Officer		50.0
383.2			PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO GULF CRISIS		
633.8	172.7	181.7	Sub-total (2)		166.3
1,744.0	1,006.4	1,519.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,650.1

a/Of which US$ 7,730 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 6,543 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 1,028 incurred against overall allocation
d/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Area	1,645,000 sq. km
Estimated population	51,080,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	31.0 per sq. km (approx.)





5.4 THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.4.1 The Islamic Republic of Iran provides asylum to over four million refugees originating from two bordering countries: Afghanistan and Iraq. At 1 January 1992, Government statistics showed that there were 3,186,615 Afghan refugees and 1,218,379 Iraqi refugees.

5.4.2 A small percentage of the Afghan refugee population lives in organized settlements or camps. The majority are scattered throughout the country, with Khorasan and Tehran together accommodating more than 60 per cent of all Afghan refugees in the country. A Government census in 1990 established that 67 per cent of the refugee population is male and 33 per cent female. The breakdown by age groups at that date was 42 per cent under 18 and 58 per cent over 18 years.

5.4.3 Of the total of over one million Iraqis, only about 90,000 are living in organized settlements or cities in four western provinces: West Azarbaijan, Kurdestan, Bakhtaran and Khuzestan. The rest are scattered throughout these provinces and have been living with relatives or friends. The settlement-based Iraqis are the remaining group of the over 1.4 million refugees who sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran between 1987 and 1991.

5.4.4 The demographic profile of the settlement-based refugees, as established by the census of 1990, indicates that 68 per cent of the refugee population is male and 32 per cent female. The breakdown by age is as follows: 36 per cent under 18 and 64 per cent over 18.

5.4.5 Except for the settlement-based refugees, no direct assistance is provided to Iraqis as they are considered to be largely integrated into the local society.

5.4.6 In addition to Afghan and Iraqi refugees, 130 third country nationals (TCN) are accommodated at the Varamin camp near Tehran. They are the remainder of approximately 50,000 TCNs who passed through the Islamic Republic of Iran during the Persian Gulf crisis. The group is composed mainly of Eritreans and Somalis.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.4.7 UNHCR's programme of assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which started modestly in 1983 with the international procurement of relief supplies, has developed over the years into sectorally-based relief activities targeted at specific refugee groups. This programme, which is complementary to the Islamic Republic of Iran's own efforts, has improved access to the refugees and facilitated monitoring and reporting, now that UNHCR's request to

open sub-offices and field offices in the provinces where refugees have been accommodated has been granted. This will further enhance the ability of UNHCR to plan and monitor assistance, to follow-up protection issues and to monitor the voluntary character of repatriation. Furthermore, the Iranian authorities and UNHCR are encouraging international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to start assistance projects for refugees.

Afghan Refugees

5.4.8 Developments in Afghanistan during 1991 did not allow for the repatriation of Afghan refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran in any sizeable numbers. Although spontaneous movements of Afghans across the borders were noted, no documented information is available on these movements. On the other hand, two incidents of Afghans crossing into the Islamic Republic of Iran were recorded: a group of around 20,000 from Herat province entered Iran in July/August 1991 due to a flood in the province; and a group of about 90,000 Afghans entered from Pakistan during the year. Both groups were issued six-monthly renewable residence permits.

5.4.9 UNHCR's programme of assistance in 1991 for Afghan refugees in the country maintained its focus on improving living standards, pending eventual repatriation. Concerted efforts were made to organize activities oriented more towards repatriation, such as income-generation, skills development and training.

Iraqi refugees

5.4.10 Despite the sudden influx of over 1.2 million additional Iraqi refugees in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, the Islamic Republic of Iran maintained its generous asylum policies and provided assistance. A description of the ensuing emergency programme, as well as the repatriation to Iraq of the vast majority, can be found in the section 5.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

5.4.11 The sectoral assistance foreseen under the 1991 Annual Programme for Iraqi refugees was superseded by the Emergency Programme, which required the mobilization of all available human and material resources in the Islamic Republic of Iran. With the stabilization of the situation towards the end of 1991, UNHCR consolidated and incorporated its emergency assistance into the 1992 Annual Programme under which provision has been made to assist the 90,000 remaining Iraqi refugees accommodated in 30 settlements in four Western provinces.

5.4.12 This assistance covers the logistics, domestic needs, water, sanitation, health, construction and education sectors. Activities in water supply, sanitation and construction largely represent an extension of 1991 plans. In view of the fact that some of the requirements initially planned for 1992 had already been met by expenditure under the 1991 emergency assistance programme and following the reduction of the caseload, the initial appropriation could be reduced from $ 6 million to $ 3.5 million. The savings will be used to meet needs of Afghan refugees in the Eastern provinces.

Third Country Nationals (TCN)

5.4.13 Of some 50,000 TCNs whose well-being was looked after jointly by UNHCR and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1991, 48,870 have been repatriated to their countries of origin. The remaining 130 still depend on UNHCR to find a durable solution. UNHCR will continue assistance to this group as long as they are still unable to return to their countries of origin.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.4.14 The establishment of a new Government in Kabul in late April 1992 has fundamentally changed the planning perspective for the Afghan refugee programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is expected that up to 500,000 refugees may return in 1992. This trend should continue in 1993, depending on political and security conditions in various parts of Afghanistan. The main emphasis will therefore be on facilitating the repatriation of Afghan refugees. The remaining 90,000 settlement-based Iraqis will require support until they are able to return to their country or integrate locally.

Afghan refugees

5.4.15 The need for the traditional type of assistance which UNHCR has been providing to the Afghan refugees will be evaluated with a view to reorienting the programme towards preparing refugees for repatriation. It will be necessary to help Afghan refugees to develop skills, crafts and trades which can be used when they return to Afghanistan. These activities will also generate some income of value to the prospective repatriants.

5.4.16 Emphasis will also be placed upon appropriate measures to check the environmental degradation caused by the refugees. Such measures will have to take account of the integration within the Islamic Republic of Iran of those refugees who are able to stay because of their long-established social, cultural and economic ties. The sectoral assistance planned for providing basic services in 1993 could help to transform some of these settlements into rural villages similar to those of the local population.

5.4.17 UNHCR will continue to support the Islamic Republic of Iran in its wish to develop mutually beneficial relations with international NGOs authorized to work in the country.

Iraqi refugees

5.4.18 The vast majority of Iraqi refugees having returned to their country of origin, the programme in 1993 will concentrate on providing basic assistance to the remaining 90,000 settlement-based refugees. Settlements which are not fully occupied by refugees will be maintained at their present level of operational capacity to meet possible future requirements. Furthermore, UNHCR's permanent presence in the Western provinces will allow a strengthening of the Office's protection functions and its ability to monitor movements, including voluntary repatriation.

Arrangements fo- implementation/related inputs

5.4.19 The UNHCR assistance programme continues to be implemented by the Government. The Bureau for Aliens and Immigrants Affairs of the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of relief assistance for both Afghan and Iraqi refugees as well as TCNs. Technical projects are implemented by the appropriate ministries and specialized institutions under an agreement with the Ministry of Interior. The World Food Programme (WFP) continues to provide emergency food assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees in spontaneous settlements, refugee villages and transit centres. In 1991, the value of these contributions, excluding the emergency requirement, was $ 15.3 million. The same level will be required in 1992.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.4.20 This allocation covers temporary assistance to destitute individuals and special medical care for refugees for whom treatment is not available from the National Health Services. The accessibility of UNHCR to both Afghan and Iraqi refugees has increased the demand for medical assistance. Resettlement-related activities are also included beginning in 1992. The appropriation for 1992 is therefore increased by $ 150,000.

Local Settlement

5.4.21 Sectoral requirements for the revised 1992 and proposed 1993 local settlement appropriation for assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees are summarized below:

	1992 (revised)		1993 (proposed)	
	Afghans ($)	Iraqis ($)	Afghans ($)	Iraqis ($)
Transport	2,286,580	1,200,000	821,600	1,245,800
Domestic needs	100,577	66,000	-	-
Water	316,100	-	760,600	1,210,050
Sanitation	337,500	150,000	730,000	600,000
Health	2,103,378	1,071,190	2,637,000	1,481,000
Shelter	314,640	504,665	550,100	650,000
Education	720,735	454,845	720,700	578,150
Income-generation	2,000,000	-	-	-
Legal assistance*	65,000	-	115,000	-
Agency Op. Support*	570,590	-	500,000	-
Sub-total	8,815,100	3,446,700	6,835,000	5,765,000
Project personnel*	561,500		1,148,200	
Total	12,823,300		13,748,200	

*Funds available under Legal Assistance, Agency Operational Support and Project Personnel will be utilized for the caseload as a whole.

Resettlement

5.4.22 The Islamic Republic of Iran being a country of first asylum, UNHCR has facilitated the resettlement of 695 persons since 1984 largely on the basis of family reunion and medical needs. The permanent presence of the Office's staff combined with refugees' access to UNHCR Field Offices will improve UNHCR's ability to give due attention to the most needy individual refugees. Funding for this activity was covered under Headquarters' Overall Allocation in 1991, and under the care and maintenance allocation in 1992.

Programme Support and Administration

5.4.23 The emergency operation in the Islamic Republic of Iran during 1991 resulted in expenses which exceeded the original budget for that year, owing mainly to staff, staff-related costs and the purchase of non-expendable property necessary to ensure mobility and communications among the staff.

5.4.24 In 1992, activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Western provinces led to the establishment of Sub-Offices in Ahvaz and Kermanshah, which entailed the creation of two international and 10 General Service posts. Four of the locally-recruited staff are assigned to Field stations in the Provinces of West Azarbaijan (Orumiyeh) and Kurdestan (Sanandaj).

5.4.25 In the Eastern Province of Khorasan, Sub-Office Mashad, with two international and five local staff, was established to facilitate the monitoring of assistance for Afghan refugees and their voluntary repatriation. In contrast to the Sub-Offices in the West, which evolved out of Field stations set up during the emergency in 1991, the Sub-Office in Mashad had to be newly established. It was possible, however, to redeploy some of the furniture and vehicles which had been purchased under the emergency operation in 1991.

5.4.26 Requirements in the post-emergency phase made it necessary to extend the duration of four posts at the Office of the Chief of Mission, Tehran. In view of developments in neighbouring Afghanistan, a post of Senior Repatriation Officer was created, to be funded under the Annual Programme from September 1992. Posts of six support staff were created under the same conditions.

5.4.27 Prospects for 1993 will depend on developments relating to the voluntary repatriation of the Afghan refugees. It is likely, however, that the need for assistance to the Iraqi refugees in the Western provinces will continue to warrant a UNHCR presence there.

5.4.28 Costs for non-expendable property for 1993 are expected to be less than in the preceding year, as most of the equipment had been bought during 1991 and 1992,

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

UNHCR/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)/Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (GIRI) Project

5.4.29 Progress has been made in the Rangeland Rehabilitation and Income-Generation Project for which donors continue to show limited interest. In 1991, total contributions of $ 3,028,000 were received of which $ 928,400 were obligated in 1991 and the balance in early 1992. UNHCR has agreed to finance certain components of the project which were directly related to assistance to refugees, through its Annual Programme while compensating the Islamic Republic of Iran, at least partially, for the environmental degradation caused by refugees.

Plan of Action relating to the Gulf Crisis and Repatriation to Afghanistan

5.4.30 Information on these special programmes can be found in the section 5.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
150.0	200.0	350.0		Supplementary assistance to some 2000 destitute refugees including medical aid and related costs	350.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
12,659.4 a/	13,419.4	12,823.3		Multi-sectoral assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees	13,748.2
			RESETTLEMENT		
38.2 b/	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
645.2	723.7	572.7		See Annexes I and II	577.5
13,492.8	14,343.1	13,746.0	Sub-total (1)		14,675.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
928.4	6,000.0	4,000.0		Refugee aid & development project in South Khorasan	6,000.0
				Programme support and administration	
13.0	40.0			Junior Professional Officer	
376.1	414.8	12,000.0		AFGHANISTAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	9,500.0 *
44,644.7				PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO GULF CRISIS	
45,962.2	6,454.8	16,000.0	Sub-total (2)		15,500.0
59,455.0	20,797.9	29,746.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		30,175.7

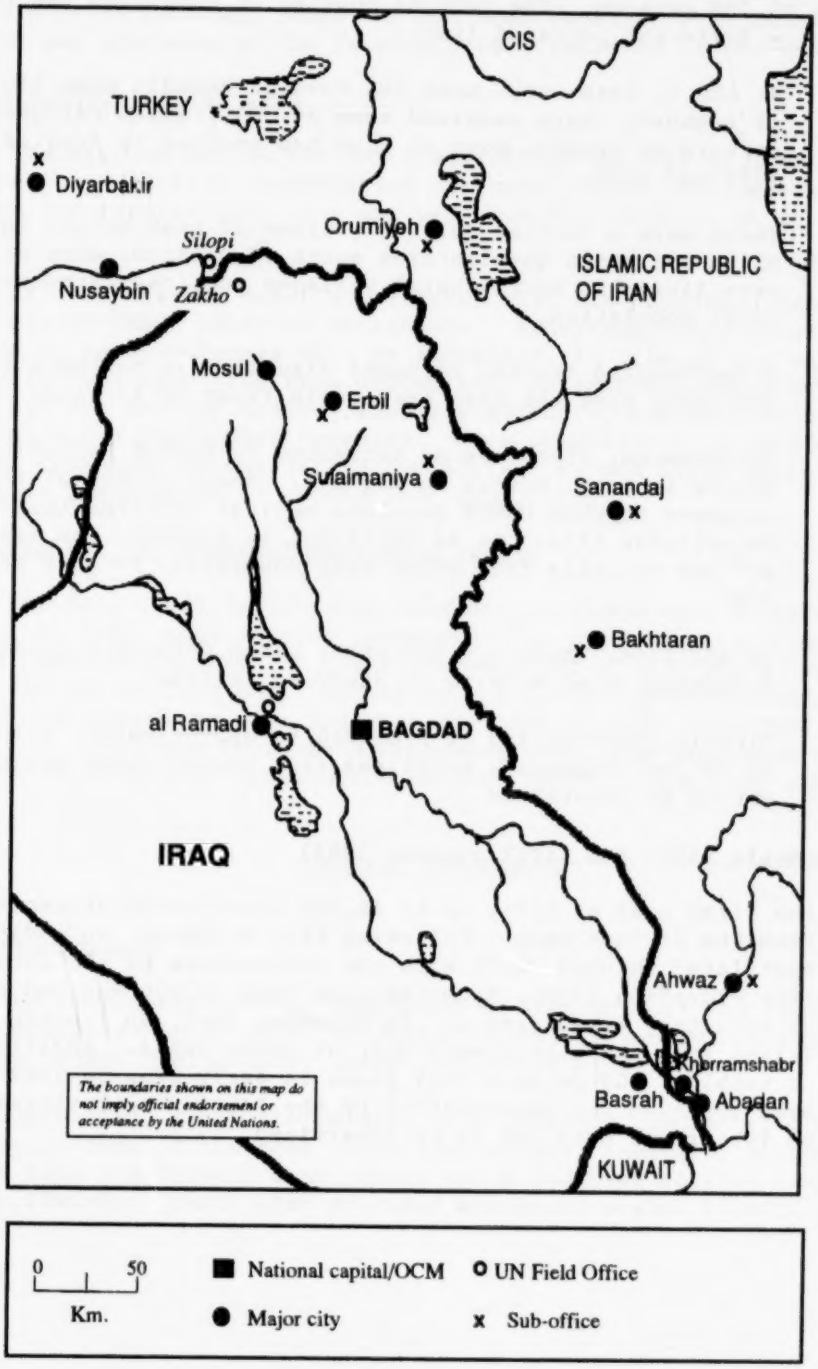
a/Of which US$ 8,728 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

* Provisional estimates, subject to further review

IRAQ

Area	438,317 sq. km
Estimated population	16,278,316 (1987)
Population density	37.1 per sq. km (approx.)



5.5 IRAQ

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.5.1 At 31 December 1991, the total refugee population in Iraq numbered approximately 88,100 persons. The refugee population comprised the following groups living in different parts of Iraq:

i) At the Al Tash camp, near the town of Ramadi, some 120 km west of Baghdad, there remained some 24,000 Iranian refugees, mainly of Kurdish origin, most of whom had arrived in Iraq as early as 1979 and 1980.

ii) There were a further 30,000 Iranians of Arab origin in the Misan and Wasit governorates south of Baghdad, most of whom were living in agricultural villages and integrated with the local population.

iii) A few hundred Iranian refugees also live in northern Iraq, including some who have previously lived in Al Tash.

iv) Furthermore, there are an estimated 70-80,000 Palestinians living in Iraq, mostly in Baghdad. About 30,000 of these are refugees to whom UNHCR provides medical supplies through the Palestinian Clinic in Al Balidiyet in Baghdad. The rest have arrived recently from other Arab countries, to work or study in Iraq.

v) In addition, there are 600 other urban refugees, primarily Eritreans, also working or studying in Iraq.

vi) Finally, counselling is provided to approximately 3,500 so-called "Bidoons", expellees from Kuwait whose nationality is yet to be determined.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.5.2 In the first half of 1991, up to 15,000 Iranians spontaneously repatriated from the Al Tash camp. Following this movement, an additional 1,800 were repatriated through UNHCR with the cooperation of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), from the more than 13,000 who had registered with UNHCR for voluntary repatriation. In December 1991, an Iranian delegation visited Iraq and interviewed most of these cases. Additional movements of a total of 609 persons took place in early January 1992, and more groups have been approved for repatriation by the Iranian authorities, although dates for travel have yet to be determined.

5.5.3 A massive exodus and subsequent large-scale return of Iraqi nationals took place in 1991 following the Persian Gulf crisis. Returns, but at a much smaller scale, continued in 1992, with 1,530 registered returnees from Turkey and 3,540 from the Islamic Republic of Iran during the first half of the year. The large number of persons compelled to leave Kuwait during 1991 and 1992 included many Palestinian refugees, all of whom (except some 300 families), were able to continue to their residences in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near-East (UNRWA) area of operations, and some 5,000 stateless persons, who have been granted residence permits in Iraq. Those who had been expelled from Kuwait, were registered and assisted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Programme priorities for 1993

5.5.4 The main objective for UNHCR activities in 1993 will be to continue to promote the voluntary repatriation of those Iranian refugees who, although registered for repatriation, may not yet have been able to do so by the end of 1992.

5.5.5 Efforts towards durable solutions will also continue for groups who have not needed UNHCR material assistance. Simultaneously, material assistance to needy refugees will be increased, in view of the economic situation in Iraq resulting from United Nations economic sanctions, inflation, unemployment and lack of medical supplies affecting the most vulnerable groups of the population, including refugees. More attention will be given to vocational training, income-generating activities and other sectors that will help refugee communities to become self-supporting.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.5.6 In 1991, UNHCR implemented most of its assistance to refugees directly. In 1992, negotiations commenced with the Ministry of Health and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society for the implementation of a primary health care programme in the Al Tash camp, and in July a Letter of Understanding was signed to this effect between the Ministry, the Society and UNHCR. During the first half of 1992, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided some 500 metric tonnes (mt) of food aid, distributed through UNHCR to the camp population.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.5.7 The Government of Iraq continued to meet most of the requirements of the camp population in Al Tash, including access to subsidized food rations, cash grants, basic health care, water supply and electricity.

5.5.8 Immediately after the Persian Gulf conflict, UNHCR provided food aid and shelter to some of the most vulnerable groups, including those transferred to Al-Tash from the Shomeli camp, where UNHCR had been working before its closure in 1990/91. UNHCR also provided emergency health kits to the Al Tash

camp clinic, assisted in the provision of clean water and improved the sanitary conditions in the camp under the Special Programme relating to the Persian Gulf crisis. Medical referrals were transported and assisted, and refugee health workers were trained and certified by the Ministry of Health. Food aid and cash grants have been provided to needy urban refugees and emergency health kits to a Palestinian clinic in Baghdad.

5.5.9 The assistance outlined above continues throughout 1992 with increases foreseen for 1993, particularly in the sectors of health, sanitation, shelter, community services, education and income-generating activities.

5.5.10 Literacy training courses which started in 1991 and continued in 1992, are conducted for refugee women in Al Tash camp. In addition, those with young children receive supplementary food. Educational text books are purchased to encourage school-age children to attend secondary level courses.

5.5.11 Young refugee men wanting to acquire professional skills in masonry, plumbing, carpentry, etc., are provided with the necessary tools. A training centre is being set up in the Al Tash camp for that purpose.

Resettlement

5.5.12 Although some refugees in Al Tash are able to work, particularly in the town of Ramadi, the Government has not considered local integration to be a feasible solution for this group of refugees.

5.5.13 Resettlement of some of the most needy cases will therefore continue to be sought by UNHCR, as well as of other protection cases. In 1991, 267 refugees departed for resettlement with a further 82 leaving during the first half of 1992. For 1992 and 1993, expenditure related to this activity is included in the care and maintenance appropriation.

Voluntary Repatriation

5.5.14 The cost of transport, through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), of those Iranian refugees repatriating in 1991 and 1992, was funded from Headquarters' Overall Allocation. In 1993, a special appropriation is foreseen for voluntary repatriation, and this may also be used to cover the travel and related costs of other groups of refugees, notably Eritreans.

Programme Support and Administration

5.5.15 The 1993 Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) initial projection reflects increased staffing costs with the creation of three Professional and 10 General Service posts at the Branch Office effective 1 January 1993. For 1992, the financing of these posts is provided for under the Special Programme relating to the Persian Gulf crisis.

Special Programmes

Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis

5.5.16 UNHCR activities in Iraq in connection with the emergency in the Persian Gulf are described in the section 5.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

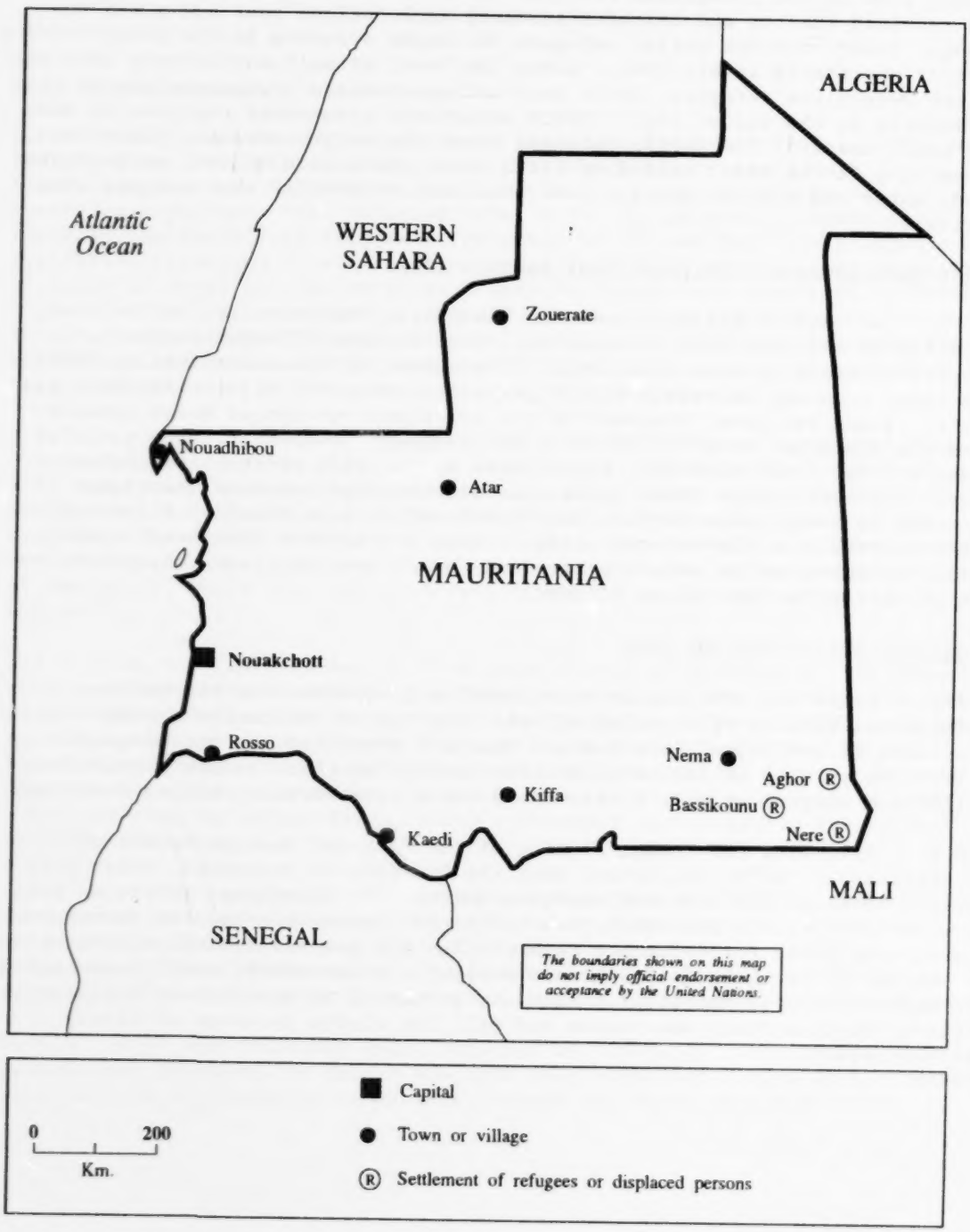
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN IRAQ

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
	984.0	976.8		Assistance to Iranian refugees at Al Tash refugee camp in Iraq as well as literacy training for refugee women and education for refugee children	1,495.1
			RESETTLEMENT		
667.8	-				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	Travel and other costs related to voluntary repatriation	222.3
667.8	984.0	976.8	Sub-total (1)		1,717.4
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
74,250.2			PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO GULF CRISIS		
74,250.2	0.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
74,918.0	984.0	976.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,717.4

MAURITANIA

Area	1,030,700 sq.km
Estimated Population	1,800,000 (mid. 86)
Population density	1.8 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	July - September



5.6 MAURITANIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.6.1 The refugee population in Mauritania consists of two major groups, namely some 20,000 Senegalese refugees who arrived in Mauritania in mid-1989 and received shelter and relief assistance in locations near and along the Senegal river, and the Malian refugees who began arriving in the south-eastern part of Mauritania in mid-1991. Given the level of self-sufficiency attained by the Senegalese refugees, UNHCR care and maintenance assistance was terminated at the end of 1991. UNHCR assistance programmes continue to meet the basic needs of the Malian refugees given the very precarious situation prevailing in the area, including difficult climatic conditions, very limited food, water and shelter and the poor condition of most of the refugees upon arrival.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.6.2 As regards the programme for the Malian refugees, the influx first occurred in mid-1991 from northern Mali into an area of south-eastern Mauritania known as Hodh El-Charghi. The number of those assisted by UNHCR has risen from approximately 10,000 persons in mid-1991 to some 20,000 a year later. These refugees, composed of the two ethnic groups of Moors (mainly from the Kunta and Brabiche tribes), and Touaregs, reside in three camps at Fassala (over 7,500 persons), Bassikounou (over 7,528 persons) and Aghor (over 2,500 persons). These statistics are based on a census undertaken recently in cooperation between the "Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire" (CSA) and UNHCR at the refugee sites. There are another estimated 10,000 Malian refugees in the area who have not, until now, settled in camps and have not requested the assistance of UNHCR.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.6.3 Plans for 1993 aim at consolidating programmes for the Malian refugees as well as reinforcing efforts relating to sanitation through the provision of additional latrines and sanitary education and encouraging activities related to income-generating activities, such as the production of millet and sorghum as well as kitchen gardens located near refugee dwellings.

5.6.4 Following the recent signing of the National Pact in Bamako on 11 April 1992, UNHCR, in contact with the Governments concerned, other United Nations agencies and selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as with the refugees from Mali, has initiated discussions towards developing operational plans for voluntary repatriation and the successful reintegration of the Malian refugees in their home country. Other UNHCR initiatives include the undertaking, in cooperation with its partners, of exploratory missions to Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Mali for visits to areas of likely refugee return.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.6.5 The UNHCR assistance programme for the refugees in Mauritania is implemented by the CSA, UNHCR's official Governmental operational partner through which cooperation is assured with all other concerned Government services/departments, as well as with selected NGOs and international organizations.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.6.6 Assistance to Malian refugees, from the Emergency Fund in 1991, was continued in 1992 by allocating funds from the Headquarters' Overall Allocation for care and maintenance. UNHCR, in conjunction with its operational partner, CSA, selected NGOs, other United Nations agencies (notably the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), technical Government ministries (including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and the National Transport Federation) continues to focus its activities on the provision of basic needs for refugees from Mali in a locality characterized by extremely harsh climatic conditions, geographical isolation and limited infrastructure. This situation is compounded by the fact that most of the refugees arrive in very poor condition.

5.6.7 UNHCR, in cooperation mainly with the Ministry of Water and OXFAM, is concentrating its activities in the water sector on ensuring an adequate and safe supply of water through the drilling and/or improvement/expansion of wells near the refugee camps. The Government of France has financed the drilling of one well near the refugee camps. Also, the Italian Government has lent UNHCR two water tankers to transport water to the refugee camps in times of emergency, while UNDP has also lent a vehicle to the engineers working on the wells.

5.6.8 In the field of health, the major thrust of programmes, implemented with the assistance of UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and such NGOs as Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and Médecins du Monde (MDM), has been on the prevention of contagious diseases (e.g. measles, whooping cough), especially through the Expanded Programmes of Immunization (EPI). As these diseases continue to pose serious health hazards to the vulnerable groups, often weakened by malnutrition, these programmes are receiving the highest priority and attention.

5.6.9 WFP is responsible for covering basic food needs while certain other food items such as milk powder are provided by donations from other sources (i.e. the European Community (EC)) for use in supplementary feeding programmes. These programmes are implemented at the three dispensaries and the five Nutritional Education/Recuperation Centres in or near the refugee camps.

5.6.10 Ways are currently being explored by UNHCR, in cooperation, with its operational partners, to ensure adequate sanitation facilities at the refugee site which are culturally acceptable. Needs are being assessed for the

construction of latrines, in conjunction with an information and educational campaign for refugees unacquainted with their use. These activities are being given special attention due to the approaching rainy season and the accompanying sanitation hazards compounded by the fact that settlement patterns in the refugee camps are denser than those to which the nomads are normally accustomed.

5.6.11 Storage on site has been improved recently by the provision of Rubbhall prefabricated warehouses which allow the stockpiling of urgent items such as food (1,500 metric tonnes) and medicines, prior to the onset of the rainy season from July to September, during which roads often become impassable. Transport of food and non-food items from the capital to the refugee sites, a distance of over 1,300 kilometres over vast expanses of desert, is assured through close cooperation between UNHCR, the CSA and the National Federation of Transport. An NGO, "Equilibre", continues to provide logistical support especially between refugee camps.

5.6.12 For those refugees arriving without tents, especially those from urban localities, traditional family tents manufactured in Nouakchott are provided, as are certain domestic utensils when required. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has recently provided 8,000 blankets.

5.6.13 Another important activity concerns the livestock sector, a major occupation of many of the nomadic refugees. Programmes, implemented with the assistance of the NGO, World Vision, include the vaccination of livestock as well as the curing or drying of meat, a programme with which the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is also closely associated.

5.6.14 Educational programmes include the purchase of books and other materials, provision of classroom tents and nominal salaries to teachers, many coming from the refugee community itself. This programme aims to ensure the provision of elementary education, initially to 750 students.

5.6.15 Funds to cover care and maintenance needs in 1992 have been estimated at $ 4.2 million, financed from the overall allocation, while an initial provision of $ 2.2 million is foreseen for 1993 as a country allocation. It is likely that the budgetary provision for 1993 will have to be increased. These amounts exclude $ 700,000 for each year, for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs expected to be reimbursed by WFP.

Emergency Fund

5.6.16 The allocation of $ 495,600 from the 1991 Emergency Fund provided basic assistance to the influx of Malian refugees seeking asylum in the south-eastern part of Mauritania from July 1991. This emergency assistance included provision for non-food items such as tents, kitchen sets, blankets, medical kits and related in-country transport. In 1992 and 1993, assistance to the Malian refugee population is provided under the Annual Programme.

Programme Support and Administration

5.6.17 In support of the assistance operation for the Malian refugees in Mauritania, a Branch Office in Nouakchott and Field Office in Bassikounou were established from March 1992. Initially funded from the 1992 Overall Allocation, a staffing component of one Professional post, one National Officer and eight General Service posts were subsequently created and provision was made for general operating expenses and equipment. The 1992 revised Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) estimate for Mauritania reflects increased staffing costs with the addition of two Professional posts effective June 1992. Projections for 1993 are also calculated on this basis.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

5.6.18 In-kind contributions worth $ 54,952 for 1991 and $ 998,589 for 1992 in the form of supplementary food items such as dried skimmed milk (DSM), sugar and tea were received through UNHCR for the refugees from Mali. Similar contributions will be needed for the latter part of 1992 and 1993 to supplement basic food items provided by WFP.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MAURITANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

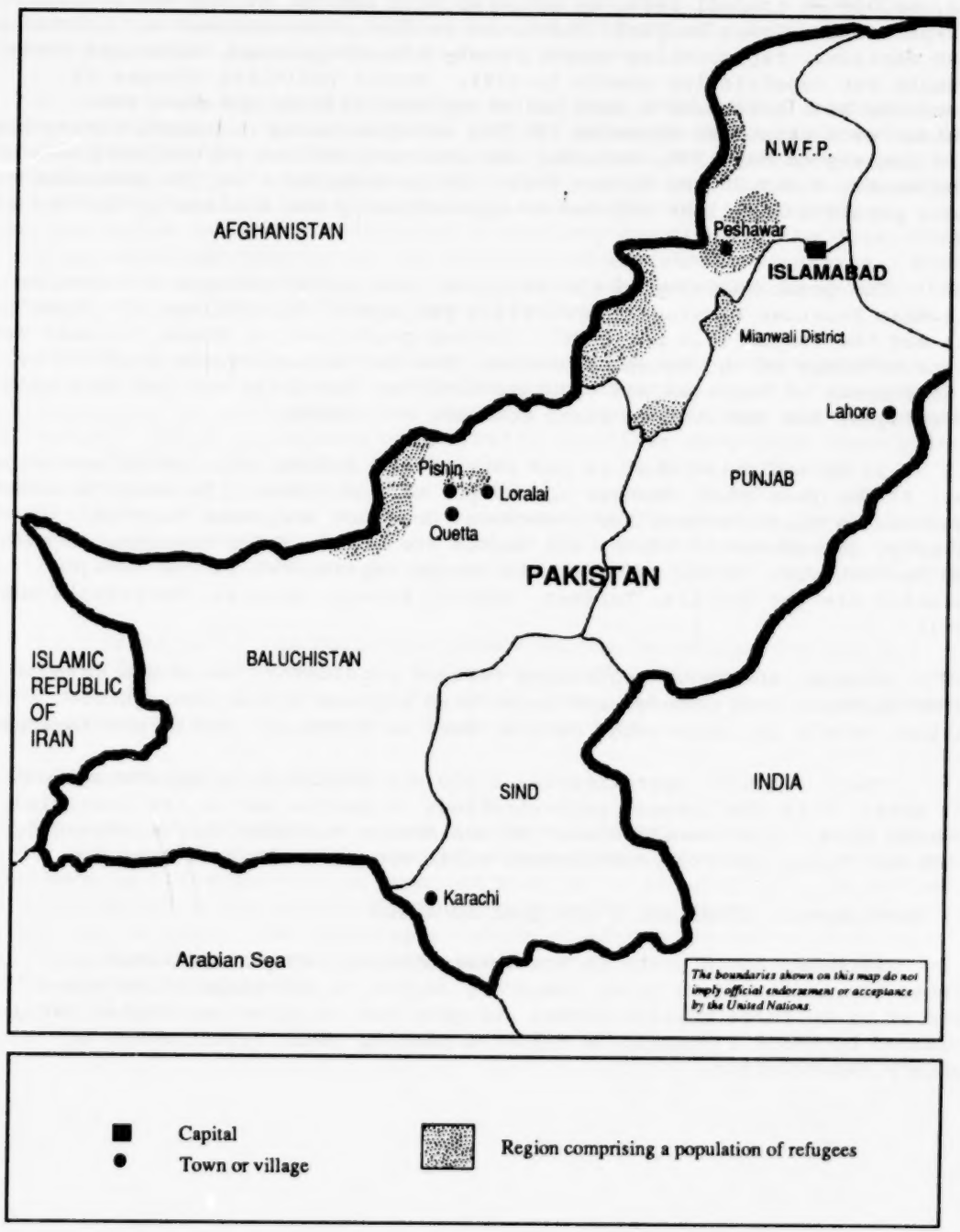
1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
		4,177.0 a/		Multi-sectoral assistance including provision of warehouses for food stockage. amelioration of water supply, health and education, to benefit the Malian refugee population in the Hodh El Chargui region of Mauritania	2,215.3
188.0	62.1		LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
1.0 b/			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
495.6			EMERGENCY FUND		
684.6	62.1	4,177.0	Sub-total (1)		2,215.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
		56.0	Junior Professional Officer		56.0
54.9		998.6	Extra-budgetary Food		
18.4					
73.3	0.0	1,054.6	Sub-total (2)		56.0
757.9	62.1	5,231.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		2,271.3

a/ Allocated from overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

PAKISTAN

Area	809,943 sq. km
Estimated population	112,000,000 (mid. 90)
Population density	138.28 per sq. km
Rainy season	July-September



5.7 PAKISTAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.7.1 Following a reassessment of refugee numbers in Baluchistan, the registered Afghan refugee population in Pakistan living in refugee villages was 2,768,000 at 1 April 1992, as compared to 3,185,265 at the end of 1990. The Repatriation Grant Project, initiated in 1990, was extended and a total of 33,000 families, representing approximately 175,000 persons, exchanged their passbooks for repatriation grants in 1991. Recent political changes in Afghanistan have triggered a mass voluntary repatriation movement from Pakistan, with passbooks covering 230,000 refugees being exchanged during the period January to May 1992, reducing the assisted refugee population to approximately 2,650,000 by 31 May 1992. It is expected that the remaining refugee population will be reduced to approximately two million by the end of 1992.

5.7.2 The great majority of the refugees live in 346 refugee villages in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) (78.4 per cent), Baluchistan (15.5 per cent) and the Punjab (6.1 per cent). Living conditions in these villages are similar to those of the local population, due to the assistance provided by the Government of Pakistan and the international community and the fact that many refugees are involved in local economic activities.

5.7.3 It is estimated that 24 per cent of the refugee population are adult males, 27 per cent adult females and 49 per cent children. No exact breakdown by age can be given because the Government does not keep such records. Similarly, no records of births and deaths are kept. The predominant ethnic group is Pushtoon. Other major ethnic groups represented in the refugee population are the Tadjiks, Turkmen, Uzbeks, Baluch, Hazaras, Nuristanis and Mongols.

5.7.4 Besides the above-registered refugee population, there are several hundred thousand unregistered and unassisted Afghans living throughout Pakistan, mainly in large urban centres such as Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi.

5.7.5 There are also approximately 2,000 non-Afghan refugees living in urban areas, with the largest concentrations in Quetta and in the Rawalpindi - Islamabad area. The overall number of non-Afghan refugees has decreased due to regular departures for resettlement while new arrivals have been few.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.7.6 Although not a party to the international refugee instruments, Pakistan has continued to grant temporary asylum to and respect the basic rights of up to three million Afghan refugees and to allow non-Afghan refugees recognized by UNHCR to remain in Pakistan pending their resettlement or voluntary repatriation.

5.7.7 Following a UNHCR evaluation study and exchanges of letters between the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister of Pakistan concerning the future of UNHCR's programmes, the Deputy High Commissioner went on mission to Pakistan in September 1991. Full agreement was then reached on a reformulation of assistance policies.

5.7.8 This reformulation included reductions in the food-ration scale, the retrenchment or cancellation of more than 2,100 Government of Pakistan administration posts and 900 project posts, the consolidation or merging of service units in line with the reduced refugee population, particularly in the health and education sectors, notably in Baluchistan, and a closer focus on vulnerable groups, primarily widows and the handicapped, in the income-generation and vocational training sectors.

5.7.9 Although resisted by leaders at village level, UNHCR conducted a number of surveys in Baluchistan in 1991 to ascertain the actual number of refugee families in the refugee villages. The results showed that only approximately 60 per cent of the registered population were actually present, i.e. 450,000 persons instead of the registered 750,000. Following a food-assessment mission to Pakistan in February-March 1992, the Government accepted these new figures for the future food assistance programme. Because of opposition by refugee leaders, no progress has been made in Baluchistan to implement ration distribution by family heads.

5.7.10 Socio-economic and nutrition surveys have been undertaken with a view to determining levels of self-sufficiency and devising means of directing assistance to the most needy. In practice, however, it has not been possible to "target" relief assistance on the basis of either geography, family income or vulnerability. Targeting has instead taken the form of focusing income-generating projects more on vulnerable groups, as well as the consolidation of services to reflect reduced refugee village populations. A socio-economic survey conducted in 1991 in NWFP showed that 80 per cent of the families interviewed had one or two income earners, the majority working as casual labourers.

5.7.11 Phase II of the World Bank/UNHCR Income-Generating Project for Refugee-affected Areas ended on 31 December 1990. Financing for a bridging phase for the period 1 January 1991 to 30 June 1992 was secured and agreements were negotiated for the start of Phase III in 1992.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.7.12 The installation of a new Government in Kabul, Afghanistan, in late April 1992, has fundamentally changed the planning perspective for the refugee programme in Pakistan. It is expected that up to 700,000 refugees may return in 1992, reducing the assisted refugee population to approximately two million by the end of 1992. The mass repatriation of Afghans is expected to continue in 1993, depending on the political and security conditions prevailing in various parts of Afghanistan.

5.7.13 It may thus be possible to reduce the assistance programme for Pakistan more quickly than foreseen. The current policies of closing or merging schools, medical facilities and even whole refugee villages, the retrenchment of administrative and project staff (a further 2,800 staff are to be retrenched in 1992) and an increased focus on vulnerable groups will be pursued. The distribution of kerosene will also be gradually curtailed. Savings of $ 2.2 million have been identified in the 1992 programme and a further reduction of $ 5.2 million is proposed for 1993.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.7.14 The same implementing arrangements as in previous years were continued in 1991 and 1992. The States and Frontiers Regions Division (SAFRON) remained UNHCR's main implementing partner. It implemented 70 per cent of UNHCR programmes through the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees and the Provincial Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees in NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab. The involvement of some 20 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), mainly in the sectors of health, sanitation and income-generation, also greatly contributed to the successful implementation of 22 per cent of the UNHCR programme. The balance, equivalent to eight per cent of total expenditure, was directly implemented by UNHCR, mainly covering assistance to non-Afghan refugees and international procurement. All food assistance continued to be coordinated and delivered by the World Food Programme (WFP). The amount of food delivered by WFP to the Government exceeded for the first time the food actually distributed to the refugees by the Government.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.7.15 The major part of UNHCR's expenditure in Pakistan is related to recurrent costs to support the Government's refugee administration, health, sanitation, water and education services. The trend to consolidate and merge Basic Health Units (BHU) and schools initiated in 1990 was pursued and resulted in 15 BHUs and 117 school units being closed down or merged with other units. Further investment in site infrastructure was curtailed in 1991-92 in anticipation of increased voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan. Those refugees who are unable yet to repatriate are entitled to international protection and assistance in accordance with their needs as long as conditions in Afghanistan have not completely stabilized. UNHCR's assistance policy objectives for 1992-1993 include the reassessment of refugee numbers in the refugee villages, a focus on vulnerable groups, continued consolidation of services and, wherever possible, the merger of the delivery of services to refugees with that to nationals, and the reduction of administrative support/staff funding to the minimum requirements.

5.7.16 The active involvement of refugee women in project activities has proven to be particularly difficult. The majority of women and girls are restricted to their homes and are not normally allowed to participate in community activities or self-sufficiency projects outside their homes. The

scope for assistance targeted at women and girls is therefore limited. Nevertheless, several NGOs have been able to establish income-generating projects, i.e. handicrafts, quilt and tailoring projects which have allowed 10,000 women (many widows) to earn money. Participation of women in health activities has been particularly successful. Some 6,000 women have been trained as Female Health Workers or Traditional Birth Attendants. Although 10,000 girls attended primary or secondary education in 1991, the percentage of girls attending school continues to be very low.

5.7.17 The revised requirements for 1992 and proposed appropriations for 1993 are as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Transport/logistics	962,210	808,480
Domestic needs/household support	2,044,300	970,528
Water	2,602,660	2,034,188
Sanitation	977,079	918,082
Health/nutrition	4,254,400	3,548,380
Shelter/other infrastructure	261,833	174,373
Community services	980,997	875,588
Education	4,558,209	3,584,933
Crop production	77,916	62,924
Livestock	49,049	31,081
Forestry	7,114	7,470
Income-generation	1,726,978	1,213,388
Legal assistance/protection	57,100	58,073
Agency operational support	4,033,455	3,112,512
Project personnel	1,492,800	1,479,000
Total	24,086,100	18,879,000

Resettlement

5.7.18 A total of 1,090 non-Afghan refugees departed for resettlement during 1991. The durable solutions available to the non-Afghan refugee population are either voluntary repatriation or resettlement. Since few refugees have agreed to return voluntarily to their country of origin, UNHCR continued to promote resettlement for eligible non-Afghan refugees.

Programme Support and Administration

5.7.19 UNHCR's Sub-Office in Karachi closed, as planned, on 1 September 1991. No major changes in the general staffing structure are foreseen for 1992. Changes in 1993 will be subject to developments of activities related to the repatriation.

5.7.20 The growing importance of repatriation-related activities is reflected in the fact that during 1992, some 34 per cent of the total budget will be covered by the Special Programmes as compared to 1991, when Special Programmes covered only some 21 per cent of the total. The higher percentage is mainly due to the significant increase in repatriation monitoring and communications.

5.7.21 The Repatriation Programme accounts for the funding of 20 of the 114 established posts (17 per cent) in the three UNHCR Offices in Pakistan (Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta). The discontinuation date of 10 posts which were due to expire earlier, was extended to 31 December 1993.

5.7.22 The duration of the post of Coordination Officer under the World Bank Project was extended to 30 June 1994, subject to availability of funds.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.7.23 Scholarship assistance was provided to 75 Afghan and 30 non-Afghan refugees studying at various colleges and universities in Pakistan during the 1991-1992 academic year. The same number of students will benefit during the 1992-1993 academic year.

Other Trust Funds

5.7.24 Some donors channelled their in-kind food donations through UNHCR. The value of the food contributions delivered under the 1991 Special Programmes totalled $ 5.8 million. An NGO continued to provide UNHCR with the services of social workers to improve assistance to vulnerable groups, mainly women and children.

UNHCR/World Bank Project

5.7.25 The Third Phase of the Income-Generating Project for Refugee Areas in Pakistan (IGPRA) was scheduled to commence on 1 July 1992 and project implementation will continue until 31 December 1994. Since the start of the Third Phase was delayed and the Second Phase had already ended on 31 December 1990, funding was provided to maintain the assets created during the First and Second Phase of IGPRA during a bridging period from 1 January 1991 to 30 June 1992. Pledges have been received by the World Bank and UNHCR to finance fully the $ 26 million required for the Third Phase. While pursuing the same objectives in the Third Phase, emphasis is being put on ensuring that the employment created will also provide valuable on-the-job training for Afghans to facilitate their socio-economic reintegration in their home country. Better control over the maintenance and sustainability of the assets rehabilitated and developed in Phase I and II will also be assured. The Third Phase will specifically assess how project activities have improved women's access to the means of production and social services and examine the extent to which women have been culturally affected by the project.

Repatriation to Afghanistan

5.7.26 The main component of repatriation activities in Pakistan was the repatriation grant project. From the beginning of the programme in mid-1990 to 10 June 1992, a total of 95,605 passbooks benefiting 510,147 persons have each been exchanged for $ 130 and 300 kg of wheat (contributed by WFP). Additional information on this major special programme can be found in the section 5.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

UNHCR EXPE URE IN PAKISTAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral care and maintenance and self-sufficiency assistance for Afghan refugees and supplementary aid to non-Afghan refugees	
29,370.8 a	26,494.0	24,086.1			18,879.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
10.8 b	-				
			RESETTLEMENT	Resettlement services for mostly non-Afghan refugees	
104.0 c	101.7	112.2			135.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
0.4 b					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
1,905.3	1,656.0	1,712.6		See Annexes I and II	1,641.3
31,391.3	28,251.7	25,910.9	Sub-total (1)		20,655.6

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PAKISTAN (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
69.8	81.2	75.0	105 university scholarships		75.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
5,793.6	-		Food		
	5,900.0	5,900.0	Kerosene		
55.2	54.6	42.1	Operational support to income-generating activities		69.2
109.0	120.0	46.1	Community services		
			Programme support and administration		
296.5	115.1	155.0	Junior Professional Officer		153.0
6,572.2	8,342.1	28,800.0	AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME		23,700.0 *
			WORLD BANK PROJECT		
1,187.5	10,000.0	9,000.0	Income-generating and reafforestation/irrigation activities		9,100.0
14,083.8	24,613.0	44,018.2	Sub-total (2)		33,097.2
45,475.1	52,864.7	69,929.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		53,752.8

a/Of which US$ 2,080 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 38,915 incurred against overall allocation
* Provisional estimates, subject to further review

YEMEN

Area	485,000 sq. km
Estimated Population	10,170,000
Population density	21 per sq. km (approx.)

5.8 REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.8.1 The Republic of Yemen, a signatory to the 1951 Convention, has witnessed various influxes of refugees seeking asylum over a considerable period of time, particularly from the Horn of Africa. At the end of 1991, the total number of refugees was estimated at over 30,000 mainly comprising persons of Ethiopian, Somali, Sudanese and Vietnamese origin.

5.8.2 By the end of 1991, the UNHCR assistance programme catered to the needs of some 8,000 persons, of whom 1,500 whose arrival dates back to 1977 were at the camp at Al-Khaukha on the Red Sea, 850 mostly Ethiopian naval officers at the camp of Najd Kussem near Taez, some 5,000 persons at the temporary compound called Hoggat in Aden and dispersed in and around the city, and some 600 urban refugees in Sana'a.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.8.3 In early and mid-1991, the situation in the Horn of Africa deteriorated greatly. In Somalia in particular, the conflict forced many people to flee the country and seek asylum in countries such as Yemen. It has become increasingly difficult for Yemen to absorb these refugees since the new influx from Somalia and Ethiopia has exacerbated an already difficult economic situation brought on by the return of approximately one million Yemeni guest workers from the region in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf conflict. In addition, refugees began to arrive in ever-growing numbers and in an increasingly destitute state having sought passage on unsuitable vessels, often no more than cattle-transporters. Following the increase in arrivals in the spring of 1991, UNHCR, at the request of the Yemeni authorities, undertook an assessment mission in June 1991, after which it launched an emergency assistance programme for an initial 6,000 Ethiopian and Somali refugees, including immediate assistance to newcomers reaching the port of Aden. This assistance included the construction of a refugee camp on the outskirts of Aden known as Madinat-Shaab, and the purchase and distribution of urgently needed relief supplies. Further measures taken in late 1991 and early 1992 included improvements to the Madinat-Shaab camp to allow for the relocation of refugees living in Hoggat/Aden city. These measures were indispensable in the light of further new arrivals from Somalia during the early part of 1992, estimated to number over 2,000 refugees. By the end of May 1992, over 7,000 refugees had been relocated to the new camp.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.8.4 Voluntary repatriation is the most viable durable solution for the new caseload of Somali and Ethiopian refugees who are not of Yemeni origin. Over 400 Ethiopian naval officers who found asylum in Yemen are being assisted to return to their home country. Repatriation may also be possible for the

refugees from Eritrea who have been in Al-Khaukha camp since 1977. Other refugees, particularly refugee women and the disabled from the urban groups, will be assisted towards local settlement by means of self-reliance projects.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.8.5 The UNHCR Branch Office in Yemen is responsible for the implementation of the annual assistance programme in cooperation with Government authorities.

5.8.6 For emergency assistance in 1991, a sub-agreement was signed with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society. In 1992, UNHCR instituted a programme of cooperation with Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) for limited emergency health assistance in the camps.

5.8.7 Throughout the period, UNHCR has cooperated with other United Nations agencies, mainly with World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which provided administrative support.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.8.8 From June 1991, UNHCR provided multi-sectoral emergency assistance for the influx of approximately 6,000 Ethiopian and Somali refugees. This assistance was extended on an emergency basis to a significant number of the 2,000 newcomers, mainly from Somalia, who arrived in Yemen between March and the end of May 1992.

5.8.9 For new arrivals reaching the port of Aden in 1992, UNHCR and MSF provided emergency assistance, including vaccination during the registration and security screening process.

5.8.10 UNHCR, together with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, constructed the Madinat-Shaab camp located in the suburbs of Aden. By the end of May 1992, over 7,000 refugees had been moved into this camp under UNHCR auspices. Non-food items such as tents and mattresses were provided by UNHCR and distributed in the camp to the refugees upon arrival. UNHCR also organized emergency medical assistance in cooperation with MSF.

5.8.11 From June 1992 onwards, and as a continuation of the emergency assistance programme, UNHCR has transferred needy Somali refugees located in and around Aden to the Madinat-Shaab camp. The camp is being enlarged to accommodate 10,000 persons. UNHCR will provide complementary food and non-food items and complete the sanitary installations.

5.8.12 In addition, UNHCR will provide limited assistance to a population of some 25,000 Somali refugees who have been living for one year in the Al Basatin area of Aden with no facilities. UNHCR will provide a water distribution system and fund the construction of a dispensary.

5.8.13 At Al Mukhala, located 800 kilometres from Aden, UNHCR is providing emergency assistance in the form of food and non-food items for a refugee population of approximately 1,500 Somalis of ethnic Yemeni origin, as well as limited assistance to the Ethiopian refugee population at Taez.

5.8.14 The following table gives the breakdown of the different components of the care and maintenance programme in 1992 as well as the proposed budget for 1993:

	1992 (revised) ($)	1993 (proposed) ($)
Food	282,560	506,090
Transport	116,263	91,920
Domestic needs	183,242	176,880
Water	262,500	43,870
Sanitation	194,583	15,420
Health	100,640	97,500
Shelter	261,667	111,680
Education	33,333	33,350
Legal assistance	-	12,500
Agency operational support	28,412	17,090
Total	1,463,200	1,106,300

5.8.15 In 1992, the appropriation for care and maintenance also covers an allowance for United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and assistance for urban refugees amounting to $ 78,200. An appropriation of $ 90,100 is requested for 1993 for the same purposes.

5.8.16 During 1992, provision has also been made to meet the medical and other needs of 2,000 refugees of Ethiopian, Somali, Sudanese and Vietnamese origin living in the urban centres of Sana'a and Aden. The number of beneficiaries for 1993 is estimated at 2,500. Medical assistance is provided on the basis of need and after determination of asylum-seeker/refugee status. Financial assistance is being extended on a one-time basis to women, especially women heads of families, and to disabled, elderly and destitute refugees.

Voluntary Repatriation

5.8.17 Over 100 of the 400 Ethiopian naval officers have been repatriated with UNHCR assistance (air transport to Addis Ababa and a repatriation grant of $ 30 per person). The repatriation project, funded under Headquarters' General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, contains a provision for 500 additional refugees in order to be able to assist any others wishing to repatriate.

Local Settlement

5.8.18 UNHCR provides approximately 1,500 persons living in Al-Khauka camp on the Red Sea with multi-sectoral assistance such as medical and pharmaceutical services as well as general primary and secondary educational facilities for approximately 250 unaccompanied children attending school in the camp. These various forms of assistance will be continued in 1993 under this local settlement project. UNHCR will provide a generator in 1992 to enable students to study into the night. In 1993, UNHCR will provide a water pump to ensure a supply of water to the school.

5.8.19 Up to June 1992, a separate project allowed the population of 600 urban refugees mainly in the capital, Sana'a, to benefit from health and nutritional care and income-generating activities to, for example, enable them to start their own carpentry shops. In order to provide the most needy urban refugees with increased financial assistance, this project has been merged with the ongoing care and maintenance project effective July 1992.

Programme Support and Administration

5.8.20 Increased staff costs and general operating expenses are reflected in the upward revision of the 1992 Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) estimate for Yemen corresponding to the establishment of a Field Office in Aden with a staffing component of one Professional and five General Service posts effective June 1992. A further allocation has been made available from the 1992 Programme Reserve for additional staff costs and related operating expenses for a limited period to ensure adequate monitoring on site. The 1993 projections are calculated on the basis of established posts and corresponding operating expenses for both Sana'a and Aden.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

5.8.21 Financial contributions for food and non-food items including rice, flour, dates, shoes, clothing and blankets were received in the first half of 1992 for the Somali refugees located in the Aden camp of Madinat-Shaab.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN YEMEN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
				Subsistence allowance to urban refugees in Sana'a	
8.4	7.5	1,541.4		and Aden including medical care, community services,	1,196.4
				education and agency operational support costs as	
				well as multi-sectoral assistance to Somali and	
				Ethiopian refugees in various new settlements	
				located in the South	
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
365.6 a/	482.5	763.8		To provide assistance to the Eritrean refugees	739.4
				at El Khaukha in health, nutrition and education	
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
		92.6 b/			
			RESETTLEMENT		
18.3 c/					
			EMERGENCY FUND		
710.0					
1,102.3	490.0	2,397.8	Sub-total (1)		1,935.8
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme Support and administration		
		60.0	Junior Professional Officer		60.0
		56.7	Relief items		
0.0	0.0	116.7	Sub-total (2)		60.0
1,102.3	490.0	2,514.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,995.8

a/Of which us$ 738 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Allocated from overall allocation
c/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

5.9 OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

5.9.1 This section covers UNHCR's activities in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia.

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.9.2 The countries mentioned above continue to receive new refugees requiring assistance due to various refugee-producing situations in Africa and the Middle East.

5.9.3 The refugee population in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is estimated at some 1,400 persons, of whom some 350 are currently being assisted by UNHCR. These refugees are from various African countries, with the majority coming from Ethiopia and Somalia. An influx from the latter country occurred in late 1991. Among other groups are those from the Middle East, including a considerable number of Palestinians, estimated at 75,000.

5.9.4 The number of refugees in Morocco, according to Government sources, is estimated at 800, most of whom are of African, Arab or European origin. Of these, 90 are assisted comprising elderly refugees who have resided in Morocco for many decades, and refugee students coming from Africa and the Middle East.

5.9.5 In Tunisia, the precise number of refugees residing in the country is not known. The assisted refugee population of 30 persons is composed of elderly persons of European origin, some cases from Africa and the Middle East and refugee students from other countries of first asylum.

5.9.6 In both Morocco and Tunisia, refugees are provided with subsistence allowances and medical care pending the identification of a more durable solution. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya the assisted caseload consists of temporary asylum-seekers, who receive limited subsistence allowances and medical aid.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.9.7 The 1992 allocation for Tunisia has been calculated to cover 30 refugees. In Morocco, of the total figure of 800 persons mentioned above, approximately 350 refugees were registered with UNHCR, of whom some 90 received assistance.

5.9.8 During 1991, an increased number of refugees entered the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This included a number of Somalis who arrived in the latter part of the year, many without any means to cover their basic needs for shelter, subsistence and medical care. The situation of both newly-arrived refugees as well as those who had arrived previously is compounded by the exorbitant cost of living and the increasing difficulty of securing employment.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.9.9 As in the past, assistance to refugees in Tunisia and Morocco will concentrate on helping them to become self-reliant and, where appropriate, encouraging voluntary repatriation.

5.9.10 For the Ethiopian caseload in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the present objective is to pursue voluntary repatriation as a durable solution over the next year.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.9.11 Regarding the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a UNHCR presence is assured by a United Nations Volunteer (UNV) who, with the assistance and support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office, is able to meet the basic needs of the vulnerable refugees. The allowances and costs of this UNV as well as assistance to the refugees are covered under General Programmes.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.9.12 Given the arrival in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during the latter part of 1991 of some 400 destitute Somali refugees, the 1992 allocation is set at $ 675,000 to cover the rent and maintenance of a refugee compound as well as costs relating to subsistence and medical fees. In 1993, an amount of $ 500,000 is proposed, based on the assumption that some of the assisted refugees will have repatriated voluntarily.

5.9.13 Regarding Morocco, an amount of $ 57,700 is proposed for 1992 for some 24 beneficiaries, with the same amount proposed for 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

5.9.14 The voluntary repatriation of 35 Ethiopian refugees from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was concluded during the first half of 1992. In the expectation that voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians will continue, a budget of $ 75,900 has been established for 1992 to provide transport assistance and domestic needs. An appropriation of $ 39,500 is proposed for the same purpose for 1993. An additional $ 250,200 is proposed for the repatriation of Liberians.

Local Settlement

5.9.15 Subsistence allowances and medical care are provided to destitute refugees in both Morocco and Tunisia, with particular emphasis on assisting elderly European refugees. For this purpose, an amount of $ 22,300 and

$ 89,800 has been allocated for Morocco and Tunisia, respectively, for 1992. For 1993, a similar level of assistance has been budgeted for Morocco and a slightly higher amount for Tunisia in the light of current trends.

Programme Support and Administration

5.9.16 In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in support of the UNV Field Officer responsible for the implementation of the UNHCR assistance operation, provision was initially made from the 1992 Programme Reserve for a staffing component administered through UNDP as well as for general operating expenses and equipment. The Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) estimate for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reflects the consolidation of administrative support for the duration of 1992. In view of the prospects for voluntary repatriation to Ethiopia, no PPE projection is foreseen for 1993.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.9.17 Scholarships for post-secondary studies were financed from the Education Account. In 1991, provision was made to sponsor 15 refugee students in Tunisia and 57 students in Morocco. Grants will be made available for 1992 and 1993 for the same number of students.

Programme Support and Administration

5.9.18 As a contingency measure in Morocco, from July 1991 an allocation was made under the Western Sahara Repatriation Operation for the continuation of staff costs and general operating expenses formerly funded under General Programmes. This contingency measure is extended further for the duration of 1992, with a similar projection foreseen through June 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
81.4	90.4	57.7	Morocco	Subsistence allowance for destitute refugees and	57.7
	-		Tunisia	asylum seekers including medical care	
	-		Other countries		
266.8 a/	72.2	675.0	Libya		500.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
1.8 a/	-		Tunisia	To assist repatriation of Ethiopian and	
		75.9 c/	Libya	Liberian refugees	289.7
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
19.8 b/	17.5	22.3	Morocco	) Subsistence for urban refugees including	22.3
70.6	98.5	89.8	Tunisia	) Agency operational support costs and	91.2
				) logistical support for refugees	
440.4	278.6	920.7	Sub-total (1)		960.9
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
56.1	47.0	73.3	Morocco	56 university scholarships	73.3
19.2	34.0	34.0	Tunisia	15 university scholarships	34.0
			WESTERN SAHARA REPATRIATION		
44.7			Morocco		
120.0	81.0	107.3	Sub-total (2)		107.3
560.4	359.6	1,028.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,068.2

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/ Of which US$ 269 incurred against overall allocation

c/ Allocated from overall allocation

5.10 OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

5.10.1 This section covers UNHCR's activities in Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.10.2 At the end of 1991, the number of persons of concern to and registered by UNHCR in these countries was estimated at approximately 160,600 persons. This figure reflects the continuing influx of Somali asylum-seekers, their movements within the region as well as those of Iraqi refugees as a consequence of the Persian Gulf conflict.

5.10.3 The refugee population in these countries is mainly composed of the following:

i) Approximately 60,000 Iraqi refugees, of whom 32,857 are located in Artewiyeh and Rafha refugee camps in Saudi Arabia, 5,000 at El Hol camp in the Syrian Arab Republic, 20,000 in Kuwait and the remainder in Jordan and Lebanon. Camps for these refugees were established under the Special Programme relating to the Persian Gulf crisis;

ii) An urban caseload of approximately 10,000 Somali refugees in Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates;

iii) Some 10,000 refugees of various origins, mostly Africans and stateless Assyrians, Armenians, Syrians and Chaldeans. These are elderly and disabled persons living in urban centres in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic where they have been assisted by UNHCR for many years;

iv) In Kuwait, following the introduction of the Foreign Act requiring all foreigners to regularize their presence in the country, 80,000 so-called "Bidoons" (signifying undocumented persons) are in need of the Office's protection, among whom 300 are destitute persons who receive material assistance;

v) UNHCR also assists 67 refugees living in Kabul, Afghanistan, the majority of whom are young males of Iranian origin.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

5.10.4 As a result of the dramatic consequences of the Persian Gulf crisis, several Middle Eastern countries have been affected by massive population displacements and movements of refugees. These developments have required UNHCR to focus its activities on international protection, including the determination of refugee status, the prevention of refoulement and detention

and other arbitrary actions against refugees and asylum-seekers. To this end, formal recognition was granted in 1992 to UNHCR by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Kuwait. In addition, two Syrian Government officials attended the UNHCR-sponsored refugee law course held in San Remo early this year.

5.10.5 In Lebanon, following the improvement in the security situation, the Office is increasing the range of its activities, particularly addressing the problem of stateless persons who might be granted Lebanese nationality.

5.10.6 UNHCR has continued to assist the most needy vulnerable, disabled and elderly asylum-seekers and stateless persons.

5.10.7 Particular attention has been paid to the new Iraqi refugees in the region. Those accommodated in refugee camps were granted assistance with food, shelter and medical care, and needy urban cases with financial allowances intended to cover their basic needs under the Special Programme relating to the Persian Gulf crisis. This assistance continues in 1992 under the same funding arrangements and will be transferred to General Programmes in 1993.

5.10.8 In Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates, assistance under the regular programme for refugee children has continued through the payment of school fees at the primary and secondary levels.

Programme priorities for 1993

5.10.9 The aim of UNHCR programmes is to emphasize durable solutions, either voluntary repatriation, resettlement or assistance for further local integration and self-reliance. Meanwhile, the refugees will be provided with food, accommodation and medical care.

5.10.10 Efforts will also be pursued to encourage income-generating activities. In the Syrian Arab Republic, knitting machines will be purchased to allow the refugee women to produce winter clothes for the camp population. Provision will also be made to buy hand tools and workshop supplies for young refugee men to work as mechanics and carpenters.

5.10.11 In Lebanon, in order to cut down on relief assistance, refugee women will be supplied with sewing machines for self-help activities.

5.10.12 Refugee children will continue to benefit from educational activities at the primary and secondary levels.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.10.13 In Lebanon, the programme for local settlement, care and maintenance and resettlement is implemented by the Middle East Council of Churches. The education project in the Syrian Arab Republic is implemented by the Syrian Red Crescent. In the other countries, projects are implemented either directly by UNHCR or by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of UNHCR.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

5.10.14 The assistance programme benefiting the 67 Iranian refugees in Afghanistan includes provisions for subsistence and living allowances, medical treatment and language courses in preparation for resettlement.

5.10.15 The revised 1992 appropriation for this sector covers basic needs for health care, subsistence allowances and counselling for the most needy and vulnerable urban refugees in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the other countries in the Persian Gulf region, and requires a substantial increase to meet the needs of Somali and Eritrean refugees for basic relief items such as food, household and other essential commodities.

5.10.16 For 1993, the increase reflects the costs of assistance and project personnel expenditure in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait previously financed from Special Programmes and which are now included in General Programmes.

5.10.17 An appropriation of $ 421,300 is proposed for 1993 for Jordan to assist Iraqi asylum-seekers and which was covered in 1992 through Special Programmes. An appropriation of $ 563,800 is proposed for the Syrian Arab Republic to assist the Iraqi refugees in the El Hol camp which was also financed in 1992 through Sepcial Programmes.

5.10.18 In the United Arab Emirates, the cost of administrative support staff and services related to programme management is provided for.

Local Settlement

5.10.19 The allocations for assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and the Persian Gulf region cover various sectors such as community services, health/nutrition programmes, educational facilities, social services and administrative support costs.

5.10.20 Priority is directed towards the improvement of the living and health standards of vulnerable groups and elderly refugees, mainly in Lebanon, and also to facilitate the economic rehabilitation of destitute refugee families in urban areas. A small provision is being made under legal assistance to set up a mechanism of cooperation between the Lebanese Ministry of Interior and UNHCR on the access of stateless persons to naturalization. As a first step, technical assistance is being given for work on the rights and protection of stateless persons.

5.10.21 Educational facilities are provided to some 450 refugee children attending schools in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Emirates.

Resettlement

5.10.22 The revised 1992 and proposed 1993 resettlement appropriation for the Middle East region, including Lebanon, is intended to cover urgent transit expenses and travel costs of security and medical cases, and refugees who are unable or are not permitted to integrate locally.

Voluntary Repatriation

5.10.23 An allocation has been made available from the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and will assist all refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic willing to return to their country of origin. Some 210 refugees of Eritrean, Ethiopian and Somali origin are expected to depart in 1992 and 1993, if conditions in their countries of origin permit their safe return.

Programme Support and Administration

5.10.24 The 1992 revised Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) estimate in Lebanon reflects the post of Senior Administrative Assistant reinstated to the Liaison Office in Beirut, effective 1 January. Projections for 1993 are also calculated on this basis.

5.10.25 In Saudi Arabia, the 1992 PPE estimate reflects the provision of one Professional post redeployed to Riyadh from the Regional Office in Cairo, effective July 1992, which is also provided for in the 1993 projection. In addition, the 1993 PPE projection reflects the creation of three Professional, one National Officer and five General Service posts for Riyadh, two Professional and two General Service posts for Artewiyeh and two Professional and two General Service posts for Rafha, all of which were provided for in 1992 under the Special Programme relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis.

5.10.26 In the Syrian Arab Republic, the 1992 PPE estimate reflects the provision of one Professional post redeployed to Damascus from the Regional Office in Cairo, effective September 1992. The 1993 PPE projection includes provision for this post as well as the creation of five General Service posts which are funded in 1992 under the Special Programme relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.10.27 Some 74 refugee students attending university in the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, benefited from the education project in 1991 which covered tuition fees and related costs.

5.10.28 The 83 beneficiaries for 1992 and 1993 are mainly Eritrean and Somali students who left their home countries during the last five years seeking education at the university level in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Afghan Repatriation Programme and Plan of Action relating to the Gulf Crisis

5.10.29 Information on the Afghan Repatriation Programme and on UNHCR activities in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudia Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic in connection with the emergency in the Persian Gulf are described in section 5.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)			
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE			
24.0	55.0	34.5	Afghanistan	Subsistence allowance to refugees including		34.5
				domestic needs, medical treatment, legal		
	-		Syria	assistance and operational support costs		563.8
45.1	45.1	50.0	United Arab Emirates			50.0
122.0	-		Lebanon			
	200.0		Jordan			421.3
3.9 a/	122.0	407.4	Other countries			1,725.8
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT			
	-			Community services, health, nutrition, education,		
1.3 a/	-		Syria	legal assistance and operational support costs		
60.9 b/	-		Lebanon	through UNDP in Syria as well as self help		
264.3	330.4	217.1	Other countries	projects for refugee women		198.5
			RESETTLEMENT			
8.4 a/			Afghanistan			
17.4 a/	-		Syria	To provide subsistence to refugees pending		
11.8	-		Lebanon	resettlement including medical care and		
221.1 a/	17.0	50.8	Other countries	documentation		52.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION			
1.8 a/			Lebanon			
		250.2 c/	Other countries			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT ADM.			
232.6	272.5	214.4	Lebanon	See Annexes I and II		219.7
87.2	188.3	204.3	Training			209.6
1,101.8	1,230.3	1,428.7	Sub-total (1)			3,475.2

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN ASIA(continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
40.4	18.8	68.5	Lebanon)		68.5
5.8	31.2		Syria)83 university scholarships		
2.3					
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
69.6			Other countries		
			AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME		
1,782.7	4,914.7	20,000.0	Afghanistan		17,600.0
80,187.2	2,915.5	32,500.0	PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO GULF CRISIS		1,000.0
82,088.0	7,880.2	52,568.5	Sub-total (2)		18,668.5
83,189.8	9,110.5	53,997.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		22,143.7

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 4,348 incurred against overall allocation
c/Allocated from overall allocation

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR 1993 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/Country or Area and Object of Expenditure

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA		PSA & PPE			Objects of expenditure					
		General Progr.	Special Progr.	Total	Staff	Travel	Contract. Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others
S.W.ASIA, N.AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST										
Algeria	PSA	243		243	214	1		16		12
	PPE	30		30	23			7		
Cyprus	PSA		411	411	356	1		49	5	0
Egypt	PSA	636	50	686	391	64		198	19	14
	PPE	206	41	247	172	1		71	3	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	PSA	578		578	545	4		25	2	2
	PPE	1,148	1,061	2,209	1,537	125	4	416	24	103
Iraq	PPE	880	400	1,280	857	64		326	22	11
Mauritania	PSA		56	56	55	1				
	PPE	675		675	465	49		113	6	42
Pakistan	PSA	1,641	153	1,794	1,573	52	1	101	16	51
	PPE	1,614	1,489	3,103	2,241	202	3	453	64	140
North Africa	PPE		83	83	33	3		31	2	14
Other Countries in	PSA	430		430	133	165	40	83	7	2
Western Asia	PPE	1,384	1,227	2,611	2,198	132	1	263	15	2
Yemen	PSA		60	60	60					
	PPE	655		655	488	28		95	13	31
SUB-TOTAL	PSA	3,528	730	4,258	3,327	288	41	472	49	81
	PPE	6,592	4,301	10,893	8,014	604	8	1,775	149	343
1993 (INITIAL)	TOTAL	10,120	5,031	15,151	11,341	892	49	2,247	198	424
1992 (REVISED)	TOTAL	8,391	12,091	20,482	14,382	1,428	74	3,218	244	1,136
1992 (INITIAL)	TOTAL	7,516	4,777	12,293	8,759	1,167	18	2,063	132	154

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

(in work-years)

SOUTH WEST ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST		1992 (revised)											1993 (initital)										
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	MO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	MO	GS	TOT all	JPO
AFGHANISTAN	PPR-SP/TP	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.6	1.0	4.6	-	14.0	18.6	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	-	14.0	19.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	4.6	0.0	14.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	14.0	19.0	0.0
ALGERIA	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	-
	PPR-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	2.0	2.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0
CYPRUS	PSA-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	6.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	6.0	8.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.0
EGYPT	PSA-GP/EP	-	1.0	0.7	1.0	-	-	2.7	-	5.0	7.7	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	5.0	7.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPR-GP/TP	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	-	1.5	1.5	5.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	5.0	7.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.2	0.8	-	2.0	-	0.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.7	1.8	0.0	6.2	1.5	10.5	18.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	10.0	14.0	0.0
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	PSA-GP/EP	-	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	-	3.0	-	3.0	6.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	6.0	-
	PPR-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	12.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.0	-	5.0	4.0	28.0	37.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.4	2.0	1.0	4.4	-	16.4	20.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	-	8.0	11.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	4.2	1.0	9.4	4.0	31.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	11.0	4.0	39.0	54.0	0.0
IRAQ	PPR-GP/TP	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	4.0	6.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	0.7	2.3	1.2	-	4.2	-	9.5	13.7	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.5	-	2.0	-	7.0	9.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	9.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	11.0	15.0	0.0
JORDAN	PPR-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	6.0	9.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	6.7	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	6.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	9.0	0.0
LEBANON	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	4.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	4.0	5.0	-
	PPR-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.0
MAURITANIA	PSA-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.3
	PPR-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	-	1.2	-	2.2	0.8	6.6	9.6	-	-	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	1.0	8.0	12.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.8	6.6	9.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	8.0	12.0	0.3
MOROCCO	PPR-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.0

SOUTH WEST ASIA NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST		1992 (revised)											1993 (initital)										
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
PAKISTAN	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	-	4.0	5.0	4.0	-	14.0	-	20.0	34.0	-	1.0	-	4.0	5.0	4.0	-	14.0	-	20.0	34.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	2.0	6.0	0.5	8.5	8.0	39.5	56.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.0	-	8.0	8.0	37.0	53.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	8.0	2.5	11.5	-	12.5	24.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	8.0	3.0	12.0	-	15.0	27.0	-
	Total	1.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	18.0	3.0	34.0	8.0	72.0	114.0	3.3	1.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	18.0	3.0	34.0	8.0	72.0	114.0	0.0
SAUDI ARABIA	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	4.0	-	7.0	1.0	9.0	17.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.9	0.6	5.1	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.9	0.6	5.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	9.0	17.0	0.0
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	4.0	5.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.9	-	2.2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	1.0	1.5	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	6.5	0.0
YEMEN	PSA-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.3
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	0.6	1.0	-	2.6	-	7.9	10.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	10.0	13.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.9	10.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	13.0	0.3
TOTAL	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	2.0	6.7	6.8	6.2	0.0	22.7	0.0	34.0	56.7	0.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	34.0	56.0	0.0
	-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.6
	PPE-GP/TP	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	11.2	0.5	17.8	14.3	76.0	108.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	9.0	18.0	1.0	33.0	15.0	116.0	164.0	0.0
	-SP/TP	0.0	1.0	2.0	9.4	15.4	6.7	34.5	1.6	68.9	105.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.5	12.0	5.0	22.5	0.5	46.0	69.0	0.0
GRAND TOTAL		1.0	4.0	10.7	20.3	32.8	8.2	77.0	15.9	184.9	277.8	5.6	1.0	4.0	10.0	21.5	36.0	7.0	79.5	15.5	202.0	297.0	0.6

PSA = Programme Support and Administration; PPE = Project Personnel Expenditure; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes
EP = Established Posts; TP = Temporary Posts
JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = Professional National Officer; GS = General Service Staff

6.0 OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

6.0.1 Overall Allocations are those made under both General and Special Programmes for activities and projects invariably of a global/regional nature, and for which no specific allocation has been proposed in a country or area chapter. In most instances, these projects are too small to warrant the establishment of separate appropriations as they relate to individuals or small groups of refugees. The Overall Allocations also include all related support costs (Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)) at Headquarters.

A. General Programmes

6.0.2 Total obligations under Overall Allocations for General Programmes in 1991 amounted to $ 32.6 million. As the Table indicates, the revised total estimate for 1992 Overall Allocations is $ 35.2 million and the projected allocation for 1993 stands at $ 36.3 million. Each of these amounts includes provision for the following types of assistance (and related PPE): Emergency Assistance, Care and Maintenance, Voluntary Repatriation, Local Settlement and Resettlement. The remainder is for PSA at Headquarters.

1. Emergency Assistance

6.0.3 Total obligations in 1991 under General Programmes for emergency assistance amounted to $ 1.5 million, including $ 49,000 for Project Personnel Expenditure. Of the balance, an amount of $ 810,000 was obligated towards the creation of an emergency standby capacity for UNHCR, including the procurement of basic relief items and for the provision of personnel and material support for UNHCR's Emergency Response Teams. A further amount of $ 415,933 was obligated for activities such as the procurement of emergency field kits, the organizing of emergency management training seminars and preparing emergency preparedness resource materials. During 1991, emergency management training courses were held in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Poland and in the former Soviet Union, as well as at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, United States of America. Work on a further nine Emergency Preparedness Profiles was also undertaken: Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Kenya, Liberia, Poland and Romania.

6.0.4 The revised 1992 allocation for emergency assistance is $ 310,100. This revision downwards in comparison to 1991 expenditure is largely explained by the fact that no further funds have been foreseen from the Overall Allocation to augment the emergency standby capacity. Another reason is the postponement to 1993 of the revision of UNHCR's Handbook for Emergencies.

6.0.5 Proposed allocations for 1993 for emergency assistance amount to $ 352,700 and cover operational needs only, especially for comprehensive

training in emergency management for staff of UNHCR and of its operational partners. No Project Personnel Expenditure is included in the 1993 initial estimates.

2. Care and Maintenance

6.0.6 In 1991, total obligations under Overall Allocations for care and maintenance amounted to $ 11.5 million of which $ 8.7 million was for PPE at Headquarters. Amounts obligated for care and maintenance in various countries not having specific appropriations, covered assistance to refugees in Mali ($ 650,400) and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ($ 266,799), Guinea-Bissau ($ 285,100) and Niger ($ 126,400), now individually reported on in the relevant country/area tables of document A/AC.96/793 (Parts I-V). Funds were also obligated in support of international Protection functions as well as insurance and inspection fees related to the procurement of goods and services for various programmes and operations.

6.0.7 The revised 1992 allocation amounts to $ 15.5 million and includes $ 8.9 million for PPE at Headquarters. The overall increase against the initial allocation of $ 10.9 million was for care and maintenance programmes especially in Chad, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Cuba, Hungary, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Romania and Sri Lanka. These particular allocations are also reflected in document A/AC.96/793 (Parts I-V).

6.0.8 The proposed allocation for 1993 is lower, at $ 12.3 million and includes $ 11.09 million for PPE. It covers the same range of activities except for those under care and maintenance in the countries mentioned in the previous paragraph, which are covered under the respective country allocations.

3. Voluntary Repatriation

6.0.9 In 1991, $ 542,800 were obligated overall for voluntary repatriation to countries for which no specific allocation was made. The expenditure covered the transport costs of Latin American refugees from various countries, as well as of African and Indo-Chinese refugees. The reduction to $ 425,000 in the allocation for 1992, reflects a slowing down in the pace of repatriation of individual refugees and the transfer of costs for the repatriation of individual Cambodian refugees to Special Programmes. An allocation of $ 460,000 is proposed for 1993. The number of Chilean refugees wishing to repatriate is expected to grow, mainly as a result of the political, economic and social changes taking place in their countries of asylum in Eastern Europe.

4. Local settlement

6.0.10 Total obligations in 1991 for local settlement amounted to $ 1.5 million, including $ 131,000 for PPE. Activities funded included training, short-term consultancies, the treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped refugees and travel and educational assistance for refugees at secondary level, as well as assistance to refugees in Mauritania and Poland for whom no specific allocations had been made in the initial projections.

The 1992 revised allocation amounts to $ 2,635,000 and includes $ 535,000 for PPE. This amount also includes $ 850,000 for a Public Awareness Campaign project to be implemented by the Public Information Section which aims, inter alia, to create a climate favourable to the local integration of refugees in countries of asylum. In 1992, the campaign is initially aimed at four countries, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America. The 1992 appropriation also includes assistance to refugees in Poland. The proposed allocation for 1993 is $ 1.7 million including $ 526,300 for PPE and covers the same range of activities as for 1992.

5. Resettlement

6.0.11 In 1991, total obligations for the promotion and implementation of resettlement amounted to $ 1.2 million of which PPE came to $ 152,000. The balance of $ 1.05 million covered resettlement assistance to individuals or small groups, including language training costs. The revised 1992 allocation of $ 808,300 includes $ 194,600 for PPE. The balance of $ 613,700 is to assist in the resettlement of refugees from various Middle Eastern countries and those affected by the current situation in Eastern Europe as well as related language training costs. The proposed allocation for 1993 is $ 931,500 and includes $ 167,800 for PPE; a similar range of activities as implemented in 1992 is envisaged.

6. Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

6.0.12 In 1991, an amount of $ 20.2 million was obligated for PSA at Headquarters under Overall Allocations (General Programmes). The revised 1992 estimate and the initial 1993 estimate for Headquarters PSA are $ 21.2 million and $ 20.6 million, respectively. Annex I attached gives a breakdown of these amounts. Summary Table 7 of document A/AC.96/798 sets out Headquarter's PSA expenditure (actual and estimated) for 1991, 1992 and 1993. An analysis of variations in General Programme support costs (PSA) at Headquarters is found in Table IV.5 of document A/AC.96/798.

7. Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)

6.0.13 The totals for PPE as referred to under the various types of assistance above and grouped under Overall Allocations is as follows:

1991 Actual Expenditure	$ 9.1 million
1992 Initial Estimates	$ 10.0 million
1992 Revised Estimates	$ 9.6 million
1993 Initial Estimates	$ 11.8 million

Annex I gives an analysis of this expenditure and estimates by objects of expenditure. Summary Table 7 of document A/AC.96/798 gives a similar analysis, but also provides a breakdown of expenditure by field and Headquarters. An analysis of variations between 1992 initial and revised estimates, and 1993 initial estimates is found in Table IV.5 of document A/AC.96/798.

B. Special Programmes

6.0.14 Expenditure in 1991 under Overall Allocations totalled $ 25.4 million of which $ 809,200 was for PSA. The attached Table gives an analysis of these amounts, as it does for 1992 revised estimates ($ 20.5 million, of which $ 765,600 is for PSA) and 1993 initial estimates ($ 28.9 million, of which $ 782,300 is for PSA). It should be noted that the 1993 initial estimate for "Various global/regional projects" includes some $ 14.4 million for support costs (PPE) which is yet to be distributed among the various Special Programmes, once their budgets are finalized. Annex I gives an analysis of PSA/PPE actual and estimated outlays, by objects of expenditure, for 1991, 1992 and 1993. Summary Table 7 of document A/AC.96/798 gives a similar analysis, but also provides a breakdown of expenditure by field and Headquarters.

Extra-budgetary Food

6.0.15 Of the various Special Programmes considered under Overall Allocations, that dealing with extra-budgetary food needs particular comment, given the notable fall in requirements from 1992.

6.0.16 In 1991, extra-budgetary food contributions in cash and in kind were higher than the revised estimates and totalled some $ 60.6 million, mainly for operations in Africa, Pakistan and Thailand. The reporting of these contributions is contained in the relevant country chapters.

6.0.17 A new arrangement between the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR relating to refugee food aid came into effect on 1 January 1992. While this new arrangement foresees expanded responsibilities for WFP in mobilizing basic food commodities as well as related cash resources, UNHCR will remain responsible for certain agreed aspects of refugee feeding operations.

6.0.18 In view of the above, UNHCR needs under the food sector have decreased substantially from 1992. At the end of June 1992, contributions in cash and in kind towards this form of assistance which have been received and obligated for specific countries totalled some $ 3.7 million. For 1992, as well as for 1993, it is projected that the global level of food contributions anticipated to be donated through UNHCR can be reduced to some $ 10 million.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS a/ (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
			OVERALL ALLOCATIONS	
60,618.4 (60,618.4) */	50,000.0	10,000.0 (3,662.4) */	Extra-budgetary Food	10,000.0
3,235.6 (3,193.8) */	580.0	416.0	Education Account	580.0
3,399.0	5,697.1	2,555.0	Comprehensive Plan of Action	2,100.0
806.7	-	1,725.0	Cambodian Repatriation	-
4,205.3	-	-	South African Repatriation Operation	-
9,792.5	-	-	Plan of action relating to Gulf crisis	-
6,351.6	13,395.3	8,782.7	Various global/regional projects	15,438.1
24,596.9	69,672.4	19,816.3	Sub-total	28,118.1
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION	
-	-	-	Executive Direction and Management	-
41.5	0.0	47.0	Div. of International Protection	47.0
155.5	64.2	187.3	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	185.4
155.1	138.3	108.0	Div. of External Affairs	108.0
133.3	16.0	110.5	Div. of Prog., Support, Budget & Finance	105.2
323.8	205.9	312.8	Div. of Human Resources Management	336.7
809.2	424.4	765.6	Sub-total	782.3
25,406.1	70,096.8	20,581.9	TOTAL (2)	28,900.4
			U N REGULAR BUDGET (3)	
1,517.9	885.6	982.5	Executive Direction and Management	929.7
2,092.9	1,947 2	2,203.0	Div. of International Protection	2,303.3
230.0	192.1	341.5	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	453.7
3,098.5	2,648.5	3,223.5	Div. of External Affairs	3,371.1
8,294.7	7,303.6	8,686.5	Div. of Prog., Support, Budget & Finance	9,061.9
5,156.0	4,208.6	4,639.9	Div. of Human Resources Management	4,829.3
20,390.0	17,185.6	20,076.9	TOTAL (3)	20,949.0
78,362.9	121,018.3	75,881.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	86,147.5

a/ Including all Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) at Headquarters.

*/ Represents amounts allocated/obligated for specific countries and which are thus now included in the relevant country/area tables.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS a/
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1) **OVERALL ALLOCATIONS**	
1,450.4 (137.7) */	447.9	310.1	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	352.7
11,486.8 (1,801.1) */	10,868.9	15,509.3 (5,513.2) */	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	12,256.9
542.8 (447.0) */	555.0	425.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	460.0
1,450.5 (617.8) */	1,147.1	2,635.0 (200.0)	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,718.8
1,202.9 (799.8) */	741.5	808.3	RESETTLEMENT	931.5
12,330.0	13,760.4	13,974.5	Sub-total	15,719.9
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION	
628.0	478.4	445.4	Executive Direction and Management	395.5
1,847.0	1,995.3	1,970.2	Div. of International Protection	1,961.7
9,091.3	8,066.0	7,568.8	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	7,570.3
2,304.1	2,227.0	2,038.8	Div. of External Affairs	2,018.8
3,701.4	3,976.1	4,653.9	Div. of Prog., Support, Budget & Finance	4,927.6
2,665.0	3,232.7	4,571.3	Div. of Human Resources Management	3,704.3
20,236.8	19,975.5	21,248.4	Sub-total	20,578.2
32,566.8	33,735.9	35,222.9	TOTAL (1)	36,298.1

a/ Including all Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) at Headquarters.

*/ Represents amounts allocated/obligated for specific countries and which are thus now included in the relevant country/area tables.

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR 1993 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/Country or Area and Object of Expenditure

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA		PSA & PPE				Objects of expenditure					
		Regular Budget	General Progr.	Special Progr.	Total	Staff	Travel	Contract. Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others
HEADQUARTERS											
Exec.Direction & Manag.	PSA	930	395	-	1,325	1,189	75	7	45	9	-
	PPE	-	469	676	1,145	897	204	-	44	-	-
Div.of Intern.Protection	PSA	2,303	1,962	47	4,312	4,166	90	14	37	5	-
	PPE	-	995	1,125	2,120	1,526	280	116	96	102	-
Regional Co-ordination	PSA	454	7,570	185	8,209	7,998	108	5	88	10	-
	PPE	-	2,017	3,305	5,322	4,196	787	4	335	-	-
Div.of External Affairs	PSA	3,371	2,019	108	5,498	4,725	229	357	183	4	-
	PPE	-	1,032	2,094	3,126	839	484	937	432	186	248
Div.of Prog.Sup.& Finance	PSA	9,062	4,928	105	14,095	11,751	227	1,044	442	133	498
	PPE	-	4,455	6,222	10,677	6,229	404	2,088	816	156	984
Div.of Human Res.Manag.	PSA	4,829	3,704	337	8,870	5,627	234	256	942	229	1,582
	PPE	-	2,816	5,998	8,814	1,993	90	33	3,020	246	3,432
1993 (Initial)	PSA	20,949	20,578	782	42,309	35,456	963	1,683	1,737	390	2,080
	PPE	-	11,784	19,420	31,204	15,680	2,249	3,178	4,743	690	4,664
	TOTAL	20,949	32,362	20,202	73,513	51,136	3,212	4,861	6,480	1,080	6,744
1992 (Revised)	PSA	20,077	21,248	766	42,091	34,688	1,012	1,440	2,174	353	2,424
	PPE	-	9,628	24,024	33,652	18,625	3,012	3,003	4,121	1,067	3,824
	TOTAL	20,077	30,876	24,790	75,743	53,313	4,024	4,443	6,295	1,420	6,248
1992 (Initial)	PSA	17,186	19,976	424	37,586	31,837	792	822	2,031	216	1,888
	PPE	-	10,045	13,155	23,200	10,764	1,025	2,930	3,476	405	4,600
	TOTAL	17,186	30,021	13,579	60,786	42,601	1,817	3,752	5,507	621	6,488
1991 (Expenditure)	PSA	20,390	20,237	809	41,436	37,606	961	595	1,480	141	653
	PPE	-	9,072	18,876	27,948	13,044	3,002	2,687	4,222	483	4,510
	TOTAL	20,390	29,309	19,685	69,384	50,650	3,963	3,282	5,702	624	5,163

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS

(in work-years)

HEADQUARTERS		1992 (revised)												1993 (initial)										
		USG ASG	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO		USG ASG	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO	
Executive Direction & Management	PSA-RB/EP	2.0	-	1.7	-	1.0	-	1.0	5.7	6.0	11.7	-		2.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	1.0	3.0	-		-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	1.0	3.0	-	
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	1.5	0.6	-	-	2.1	-	2.1	-		-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	1.0	1.3	1.4	-	-	3.7	3.5	7.2	-		-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	3.0	3.0	6.0	-	
	Total	2.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	13.5	10.5	24.0	0.0		2.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	13.0	10.0	23.0	0.0	
Division of International Protection	PSA-RB/EP	-	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	-	4.0	12.0	13.0	25.0	-		-	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	-	4.0	12.0	13.0	25.0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1.0	7.0	2.0	-	10.0	12.0	22.0	-		-	-	-	1.0	7.0	2.0	-	10.0	12.0	22.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.5	
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	3.0	4.1	7.1	-		-	-	-	-	1.5	1.7	-	3.2	3.7	6.9	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.5	-	5.5	4.5	10.0	-		-	-	-	-	2.0	5.0	-	7.0	5.0	12.0	-	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	11.5	8.0	4.0	30.5	33.6	64.1	1.2		0.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	12.5	8.7	4.0	32.2	33.7	65.9	0.5	
Regional Coordination	PSA-RB/EP	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	4.0	5.3	-	5.3	-		-	-	2.0	-	-	-	4.0	6.0	-	6.0	-	
	GP/EP	-	4.0	4.7	10.7	9.3	12.0	-	40.7	43.6	84.3	-		-	4.0	4.0	11.0	9.0	12.0	-	40.0	43.0	83.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	9.0	11.0	20.0	-		-	-	-	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	9.0	13.0	22.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	2.0	1.7	4.3	8.2	1.8	18.0	30.5	48.5	-		-	-	1.0	-	3.0	5.5	1.5	11.0	23.5	34.5	-	
	Total	0.0	4.0	8.0	14.4	14.6	24.2	7.8	73.0	86.1	159.1	1.8		0.0	4.0	7.0	13.0	14.0	20.5	7.5	66.0	80.5	146.5	0.3	
Division of External Relations	PSA-RB/EP	-	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	19.0	18.0	37.0	-		-	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	19.0	18.0	37.0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1.0	5.0	-	-	6.0	8.0	14.0	-		-	-	-	1.0	5.0	-	-	6.0	8.0	14.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	
	PPE-SP/TP	-	-	0.8	-	2.0	4.0	1.0	7.8	5.7	13.5	-		-	-	0.2	-	1.5	3.5	1.0	6.2	4.5	10.7	-	
	Total	0.0	1.0	2.8	5.0	10.0	9.0	5.0	32.8	31.7	64.5	1.7		0.0	1.0	2.2	5.0	9.5	8.5	5.0	31.2	30.5	61.7	0.0	
Division of Programmes, Support, Budget & Finance	PSA-RB/EP	-	-	2.0	8.0	6.0	14.0	2.0	32.0	75.0	107.0	-		-	-	2.0	8.0	6.0	14.0	2.0	32.0	75.0	107.0	-	
	GP/EP	-	1.0	-	1.0	7.0	6.0	-	15.0	17.0	32.0	-		-	1.0	-	1.0	6.0	6.0	-	14.0	17.0	31.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.5	0.5	-	
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	5.0	6.6	-	-	11.6	13.5	25.1	-		-	-	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	10.0	15.0	25.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	2.0	12.4	2.3	-	16.7	33.1	49.8	-		-	-	-	2.0	13.0	2.0	-	17.0	31.0	48.0	-	
	Total	0.0	1.0	2.0	16.0	32.0	22.3	2.0	75.3	139.1	214.4	1.2		0.0	1.0	2.0	16.0	30.0	22.0	2.0	73.0	138.5	211.5	0.0	
Division of Hum. Resource & Management	PSA-RB/EP	-	-	2.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	-	15.0	42.0	57.0	-		-	-	2.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	-	15.0	42.0	57.0	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	4.0	4.0	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	4.0	4.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	3.6	3.6	1.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	4.0	4.0	-	
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-		-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	4.0	0.2	1.5	5.7	14.1	19.8	-		-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	7.0	15.0	22.0	-	
	Total	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	8.7	1.5	21.2	63.7	84.9	1.8		0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	10.0	2.0	23.0	65.0	88.0	0.0	

HEADQUARTERS		1992 (revised)											1993 (initial)										
		USG ASG	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO	USG ASG	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO
Staff Welfare	PSA-RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	-
	PPR-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Total	PSA-RB/EP	2.0	2.0	10.0	19.0	14.0	27.0	15.0	89.0	155.0	244.0	-	2.0	2.0	10.0	19.0	14.0	27.0	15.0	89.0	155.0	244.0	0.0
	GP/EP	0.0	5.0	4.7	13.7	29.3	21.0	0.0	73.7	85.6	159.3	-	0.0	5.0	4.0	14.0	28.0	21.0	0.0	72.0	85.0	157.0	0.0
	SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.8
	PPR-GP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.5	9.7	6.0	2.0	26.2	28.6	54.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.5	5.7	2.0	26.2	31.7	57.9	0.0
	SP/TP	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.0	25.1	20.2	4.3	58.4	92.4	150.8	-	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.0	24.5	17.0	4.5	51.2	82.0	133.2	-
GRAND TOTAL		2.0	7.0	18.5	46.2	78.1	74.2	21.3	247.3	366.7	614.0	7.7	2.0	7.0	16.2	45.0	76.0	70.7	21.5	238.4	359.2	597.6	0.8

RB = UN Regular Budget; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes
JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = Professional National Officer; GS
EP = Established post; TP = Temporary post